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For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. IX

APRIL 1909

No. 4

The Storrs & Harrison Company
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Formal or Informal?

The same sense of the fitness of things that causes a man to wear a dress suit when he attends a banquet insists upon formality in treatment when considered from the standpoint of a landscape gardener.



Tree Box

The Tree Box is a beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth, with small shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Popular as a tub plant for house and terrace decoration.

While much more could be said, our tree box is the selling argument. Our stock will meet and overcome competition. Better send now for catalog and price lists. Free on request.

The Storrs & Harrison Company
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Apple, Pear, Cherry Plum, Peach, Quince

LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY

Notice

SOUR CHERRY, 2-yr.

	3-4 in.	5-8 in.	1-2 in.	2-3 ft.
Montmorency	1000	2000	900	400
Early Richmond		2000	1000	400
Dyehouse	500	300	200	40
English Morello	500	500	90	40

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL PRICES

A Complete Variety List

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Evergreens, Clematis, Herbaceous Plants

Send for Our Illustrated Catalogue with Full Cultural Directions.
Correspondence Solicited.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

The Geneva Nursery

600 Castle St. GENEVA, N. Y.
63 YEARS

Violet Blue Rose

A REMARKABLE NOVELTY

¶ The New Rambler (Violet Blue), hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely corn-flower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, very vigorous and hardy.

¶ For description of this great novelty, as well as many others, send for Booklet.

Ellwanger & Barry

Mount Hope Nurseries

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Largest Grower in America of

Grape Vines

OTHER SPECIALTIES:

Currants and Gooseberries

INTRODUCER OF
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE, JOSSELYN GOOSEBERRY
AND FAY CURRANT

OVER THIRTY YEARS WITH NO CHANGE
WHATEVER IN OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT

OUR main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Our stock this season has made very heavy growth and we have ordered extra boxing to meet this necessity. Box and packing free.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

GEORGE S. JOSSELYN

Fredonia, New York

"When in doubt, lead Trumps." That's Whist.

When in doubt — about Stock — try "J & P."

THAT'S SENSE!

OF course, if you're familiar with Newark Grades and Prices, you won't be in doubt; certain specialties grown here have become known to the Trade the country over. They are

ROSES, CLEMATIS TREE LILACS
TREE HYDRANGEAS AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

¶ While we have booked orders for immense quantities of these items, we grow them in big blocks and can still take care of further orders for Spring. Can't you send us YOURS? We shall be glad; you will, too, when you get the stock. In these specialties, we grade right up to the **Highest Standard**—and that is **the J & P Standard**—the reputation we have established in these lines. We grow a general stock as well. TRY US.



New List Now Ready; Send for Copy

Jackson & Perkins Company

"THE PREFERRED STOCK"

Grown at NEWARK, in Wayne County
New York State

WHOLESALE ONLY

THE "Faction" we believe in is **SATISFACTION**—the kind that scores at both ends—yours, as well as ours. In the fields, and through the seasons, in the grading piles and through the packinghouse, **WE WORK FOR THAT FACTION!**

You will not call us a "cut price" concern; none of that ambition here. People don't plant the "prices." **QUALITY FIRST**—and as high as we're able—then, prices within reach and reason—that's the way we look at it.

Of course, by February 1st some lines are sold out, but we still have an OK stock of many—and maybe just what you want.

In **Light Peach**, both One-Year and June Buds, nice little trees, magnificent roots, trees that will pass muster anywhere, we have the following in grades:

3 to 4 feet	18 to 24 inches
2 to 3 feet	12 to 18 inches

BELLE OF GA.	CROSBY	SALWAY
CAPT. EDE	ELBERTA	SNEED
CARMAN	GREENSBORO	STUMP THE WORLD
CHAIRS CHOICE	MAYFLOWER	TRIUMPH
CRAWFORD'S EARLY	MOUNTAIN ROSE	WADDELL
CRAWFORD'S LATE	And Many Other Things	

Please Send Your Want List. Correspondence Gets Immediate, Personal Attention

Chase Nursery Company

Huntsville, Alabama

WHOLESALE ONLY

Maple Avenue Nurseries

WE wish to call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of Ornamentals, especially:

American Ash, Catalpa Bungeii, English, Mossy-Cup, Pin, Red, Scarlet and White Oaks, Sweet Gum. A large assortment of Evergreens of all sizes. Our usual fine assortment of Shrubs. Strong Everblooming Roses from four-inch pots, our new Christine Wright, a beautiful pink Climber.

ORIENTAL PLANTS—One Year from Cuttings, FINE, from 1 to 3 feet for Planting in Nursery Rows.

Send for Trade List

North Carolina Natural Peach Seed

Send for Samples and Price

HOOPEBRO. & THOMAS CO.

West Chester, Pa.

Philadelphia office { 222-3-4-5 Stephen Girard Building
21 South Twelfth St.

Fine, Thrifty **WESTERN GROWN STOCK** in Storage
SHIPMENT ON DAY ORDERED

2-Year Old **CHERRY on Mahaleb** 5/8 inch, 3/4 inch and 3 to 4 ft. Very choice, Grown on Winfield Mahaleb.
BARTLETT and BEURRE d' ANJOU PEAR 1-year old, 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.

Osage Hedge		Honey Locust	
370,000	No. 1	9,000	18 to 24-inch
60,000	No. 2	32,000	12 to 18-inch
Lineous Rhubarb		22,000	6 to 12-inch
4,000	No. 1, two-year	5,000	4 to 6-inch
3,300	No. 1, one-year		

Box Elders, Ash and Elm Seedlings in small grades

The Following List of Shade Trees on Leased Ground Will be Sold or Burned:

Quantity	Kind	Caliper	Height
100	SYCAMORE	1 1/4 inch	10 to 12 feet
100	"	1	8 to 10 "
150	"	3/4 "	6 to 8 "
470	ASH	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch	10 to 12 "
350	"	3/4 to 1 "	6 to 8 "
190	BLACK LOCUST	1 1/2 to 2 "	15 feet up
50	HONEY LOCUST	1 inch	12 to 15 feet
60	"	2 "	12 to 15 "
20	"	1 1/2 "	8 to 10 "
150	BOX ELDER	3 "	15 to 18 "
300	"	2 "	12 to 15 "
100	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
200	"	3/4 to 1 inch	6 to 8 "
165	ELM	1 to 1 1/2 "	10 to 14 "
800	"	3/4 to 1 "	5 to 8 "
600	"	3/4 inch	5 to 8 "
200	SPECIOSA CATALPA	2 "	12 to 14 "
100	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
165	JAPANESE CATALPA	2 "	10 to 12 "
160	"	1 1/2 "	10 to 12 "
65	"	1 1/4 "	8 to 10 "
100	"	1 "	8 to 10 "

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO.,

INCORPORATED

WINFIELD, KANS.

J. Moncrief, Pres. E. S. Moncrief, Vice-Pres. R. I. Lemon, Secy-Treas.

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices to

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Company

Louisiana, Mo.

Surplus Stock

Light Grade Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum

Get our **Special Prices** on $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch
and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch CHERRY

Box Elder, all sizes.

Kentucky Coffee Tree, 8 to 10 feet.

Carolina and Volga Poplar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 10 to 12 feet
and down.

Oriental Plane, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 10 to 12 feet and down.

*We Have Our General Line of
No. 1 Stock in Variety in Addition to Above*

Fall 1909

We will be
headquarters for **APPLE** and other stock, both
Fruit and Ornamental.

Catalpa Speciosa Pure

We will plant a few million seed which have been gathered by
us under personal supervision from home trees. We are now
ready to book orders for any amount, subject to crop conditions.
REMEMBER these plants MUST BE PURE CATALPA SPECIOSA.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

SUCCESSORS TO

Albertson & Hobbs
BRIDGEPORT, IND.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

We Still Have to Offer

Cherry, 1 yr.

$\frac{3}{8}$ and up.

Peach, 1 yr.

$\frac{3}{4}$ and up, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

Norway Spruce

Transplanted, from 10 to 24 in.

Ornamental Shrubs

STOCK IS RIGHT AND PRICES RIGHT

Davenport Nursery Co.

DAVENPORT, IOWA

35th YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

Spring of 1909

We offer a complete line of Nursery
Stock consisting of

Apple	Althea
Pear	Hydrangea
Plum	Barberries
Cherry	Syringias
Peach	Weigelas
Grape	Clematis
Currant	Honey Suckle
Gooseberry	Wistaria
Small Fruits	Ampelopsis
Maple Norway	Roses
Maple Schwedleri	Evergreens
Maple Silver	California Privet
Poplar Carolina	Buxus
Poplar Volga	Weeping Trees
Elm American	Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings
Sycamore Oriental	Black Locust Seedlings
Sycamore American	Fruit Tree Stocks
Mountain Ash	Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and
prices are such that it will pay you
to investigate. Come and
see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON

Greenfield, Ind.

The Monroe Nursery

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.



Sixty Years
in the
Business

Offer a
General
Line of

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Finest Stock of
Peach in America

Std. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

Monroe, Mich.

Surplus Bargains

Send for our Surplus Price List. Among a
large number of items on which we
quote special prices are:

PLUMS—Northern varieties on native roots.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—A few left.

SMALL FRUITS—Assortment in Black-
berries, Raspberries, and Currants.

EVERGREENS—Transplanted Conifers,
Northern Cedars, Pines and Spruces.
Fine stock.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Large list of
hardy varieties. Low prices on 3-4 and
4-5 ft. grades. Strong stock grown in
open rows. Our specialty.

DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS—Bargains in
Maple, Ash and Elm.

WILLOWS—Golden and White. Yearling
stock in sizes.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES—Large
assortment. Smooth stock.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—Largest plant-
ing in West. All field-grown stock.

ROSES—Surplus of ten thousand choice
2-year No. 1 stock. All our own grow-
ing. H. P's., Mosses, Climbers and
Rugosas.

The Jewell Nursery Co.

LAKE CITY, MINN.

1200 ACRES

Established 1868

The Proof



F the pudding is in the eating. We submitted samples of the half-tone work we do to American Fruits Publishing Company in January. Those Barberries, you remember—after one taste the editor of this journal gave us a year's contract to do his work. We satisfied him and can satisfy you.

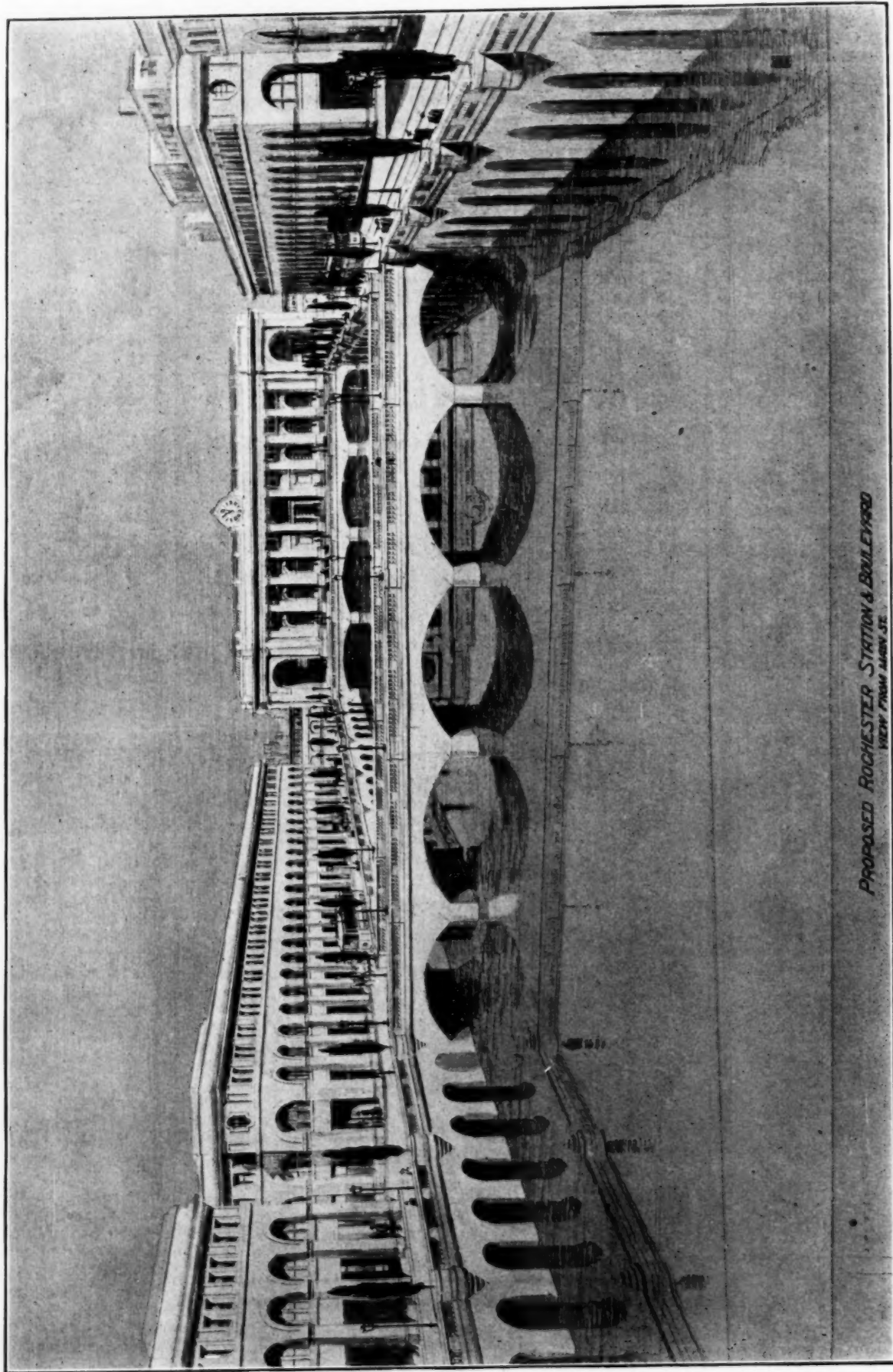
¶ Take a good long look at the half-tone on the other side of this page. You can't do better at any price, and our equipment is such that no one can approach our reasonable prices. The secret lies in the fact that we make so many cuts we can depend on small profits.

¶ But bless you, we not only make cuts. We do all kinds of printing. All the work is done under one roof. We design, print and illustrate anything from the smallest booklet to the largest catalogue.

¶ We have men of ability in our employ who spend all their time answering questions, submitting estimates and giving suggestions. We would be pleased to exchange a few letters with you on the subject of

High-class Printing
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Rochester Herald
Company Rochester,
New York



PROPOSED ROCHESTER STATION & BOULEVARD
VIEW FROM MAIN ST.

American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1909

No. 4

ROCHESTER—CITY OF CITIES

By HARRY C. GOODWIN

Somewhere in the foothills of a great mountain range a spring found vent and its waters oozed through the mossy slope. In a tiny rivulet it trickled on down toward lower ground and on its way was joined by other waters from springs that had found their way to the surface. In time it became a brook tingling faintly in the hush of the wood. Made bold by the success of the first brook others contributed their mite until the many became a creek. Taking no heed of obstacles the creek tore its way to the bottom of the valley and a river was formed from the volume of water poured into the depression by a hundred creeks. The river was called the Genesee.

At times slowly; at times swiftly and silently; now by leaps and bounds, accompanied by the roar and rush of cascades and great falls, through deep crevices in the earth's surface and across low lying meadow lands, the stream moved on, ever on, to the North, to its end in Lake Ontario.

The beginning of the Genesee was in the yesterday. Its consideration now becomes a factor of the present and the tense of description changes from the past. That portion of New York state where the stream widens and assumes its greatest grandeur and utility is called the garden spot of Western New York, the Valley of the Genesee. The critic beholding the valley for the first time will go farther, he will call it the Garden Spot of the World. With all reverence it may be said that God was pleased with His work that went before and approached His own greatness when He gave the magic touch that created the Valley of the Genesee.

There is no direct evidence at hand, but one who has ever visited this valley dare not dispute the statement that here was located the Garden of Eden. Surely the fruit is there, for nowhere can one find the apple redder, more luscious, more tempting than in this valley where Indians gathered in friendly council or clashed in bitter warfare. It is an historic ground. As one gazes upon this valley he can live through the ages again and comprehend all that may have gone before. Letters and sounds as formed by the English language—or any other language—are insufficient to give a clear conception of the beauty of the valley. No artist with brush, no photographer with camera can reproduce the colors of nature or the environment of centuries of associations. The eye alone can carry the impression to the mind and once there the impression stays—an everlasting recollection of nature at her best.

Eight miles from the mouth of the Genesee river is a city—Rochester, N. Y. It is a city that man has made to glow with

a magnificence that almost approaches God's handiwork in the country. 'Tis a city that throbs with life, teems with industry, smiles in municipal pride, grows by civic honesty and clothes itself in the soft tints of nature by day and a flood of light by night. In Rochester one finds the work of man merged into one great painting—God sets off the picture by His frame, the Valley of the Genesee.

If you have been to Rochester you should come again to see how the city has changed and is changing; how it has passed from a village to its present greatness. If you have never been



Indian Trail, Maplewood Park

to Rochester you should come to the beauties of municipal perfection, and take back home with you those ideas of civic betterment and improvement that are now looked upon as examples by other cities.

In Rochester the man from the South will find that warmth of welcome so characteristic of his people; the man of the West will be at home in the atmosphere of that energy which has developed the country beyond the Mississippi. All this the visitor will find of the civilization and culture of the East.

One may ask what makes possible this greatness. The answer is in the city itself and its people. The citizens talk Rochester. The sons and daughters that have gone out into the world praise Rochester. Every living soul that has come within the Rochester zone of beneficent influence believes in Rochester.

An example of this spirit is found in the plan now under way to give the city the handsomest railroad station in America, if not in the world. This idea was brought forth and is fostered by prominent citizens and business men who have only

the interests of the city at heart. These men engaged William J. Wilgus, the eminent engineering authority, to devise a plan whereby the Genesee river could be utilized as an approach to the station, and unsightly buildings so masked that the traveler would reach the business center of the city by means of boulevards overlooking the river. In his answer to the inquiries of these citizens if such a plan were feasible Mr. Wilgus said, in a letter to the mayor, that it was.

The plan put forth by Mr. Wilgus calls for the masking of unsightly buildings between Central avenue on the north and Main street east on the south. Those who do not understand local conditions may grasp the details of the plan better by studying the illustration found in this issue. The Genesee river at present flows between two banks which are lined by the rears of buildings of all sizes and character. The plan to place the union station, to cost \$1,400,000, over the river bed would have the banks of this stream lined with facades of great architectural beauty and grace. The distance to be so improved is about 3,000 feet. Twin boulevards would extend from the station to Main street east, giving travelers a short, quick, covered approach to the business heart of the city. The cost of property on Main street east necessary to make a suitable opening onto this thoroughfare can be bought for \$250,000. This, however, would be included within an estimate that provides for a plaza in front of the stations, the erection of the boulevards and improvements to two bridges. This estimate is \$750,000, and would be all that the city would have to expend under the plan. The building of the facades would naturally be left to the property owners along the river banks, but under the supervision of the city that the erection of them might be uniform. There is no question in the minds of real estate men that the owners would gladly do this, as the boulevards will bring travel right past their doors, give them an entrance on two thoroughfares instead of one and increase property values to an enormous extent.

The completion of the plan would give Rochester a station and approaches more beautiful than anything ever dreamt of by other cities in America. In addition it would solve a question as to how the Genesee river could be brought to the fullness of its beauty.

The bringing out of these plans aroused much discussion and some raised the question whether the work could be done for the amount stated by Mr. Wilgus. That there might be no error of judgment the Chamber of Commerce, a body of great influence and activity, engaged Professor William Burr. Professor Burr came to

Rochester, studied the Wilgus plans and made a thorough investigation of local conditions.

In his report on the matter Professor Burr stated that the plans could be carried out in detail and within the estimate made by Mr. Wilgus. Professor Burr also offered some suggestions whereby the area-way of the river bed could be increased and the utilitarian value of the river enhanced.

There were still some who doubted, and Charles H. Palmer, vice-president of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, found that the property needed at Main street east could be purchased for \$250,000 or just \$25,000 more than estimated by Professor Burr, but still at a figure that would bring the cost of the whole plan within \$750,000.

The next step in the progress of the plan was the offer of Walter B. Duffy, one of the city's most progressive and prominent men, to give \$10,000 to head a fund to relieve the city from any expense. His act was typical of a Rochesterian. He shows how Rochester gets what it wants when it wants it.

A glance at the following facts gives one an idea of Rochester's greatness and is an argument that will be used in bringing about a realization for the station on the river site:

Population, exceeds 200,000.
Postoffice receipts, \$831,481.84.
Resources in banks, \$140,074,856.50.
Building permits, 1907, \$6,752,615.
Assessed valuation, 1907, \$144,130,895.
Tax rate, \$18.74.
Customs receipts, 1907, \$492,747.51.
Manufactured products, \$90,000,000.
Manufacturing establishments, 1,119.
Churches, 130.
Large convention hall.
Hotels, 45.
Theaters, 6.
Hospitals, 7.
City area, 12,885 acres.
City parks, 1,494 acres.
Open streets, 331 miles.
Electric railway, 153 miles.
Ten miles of Summer Resorts.
Steam railroads, 10.
Trolley railroads, 6.
Erie canal.
Genesee River, 50,000 horsepower.
Car ferry to Canada.
Clothing, annual output, \$22,000,000.
Shoes, annual output, \$16,000,000.
Woodworking output, \$15,000,000.
Beer and ale output, 650,000 barrels.
Largest Masonic Lodge and Commercial Travelers Association in the World.
City of Homes.
Hub of Industry.
Leads the world in the production of Photographic Supplies, Thermometers, Canned Goods, Optical Instruments, Enamelled Tanks, Office Filing Devices, Buttons, Wood Machinery, Paper Box Machinery, Seeds and Nursery Stock.
Largest Coach and Hearse Factory in the World.

Neither radical nor conservative, but just progressive, the citizens of Rochester have united almost to a man and are going after the plans on the theory expressed by Josh Billings when he said:

"All things come to him who waits; but the man who goes after them gets 'em a darn site quicker."

Rochester is to have its new station within the next few years and the new station will be located on the river site if the citizens of Rochester have their way in the matter.

The principal parks of Rochester are the Seneca, Genesee Valley, Maplewood and Highland. In addition to these there are any number of small parks and breathing places scattered throughout the city. At Seneca Park is a small lake for boating, groves for picnics, a "zoo" where may be found animals of every clime and kind. There are also many rare trees and shrubs that keep one in touch with nature. A large swimming pool appeals to the boys and girls who patronize the park by thousands.

Maplewood Park is opposite Seneca Park on the west side of the river, a gorge of great beauty lying between the two pleasure grounds. Maplewood Park contains swings and devices for amusing the small children, while diamonds enable the older ones to indulge in baseball. The long drives through shaded groves and across low-lying meadows of exceptional expanse and beauty, make this park one of the most attractive in the city.



Sheep at Genesee Valley Park

Highland Park was given to the city by Ellwanger & Barry and is dedicated to the children. At this park the little ones, accompanied either by nurses or parents, gather in thousands to enjoy the beauties of nature which have been brought forth under the guiding hand of Superintendent of Parks Laney and his assistant, John Dunbar. In this park one finds growing almost every shrub, tree or flower known to man. No park in the world approaches it in beauty, and in June, when the nurserymen are here, this grandeur of the botanical world will be at its height.

Genesee Valley Park consists of one wooded grove with great meadows stretching to all points of the compass. Miles and miles of driveways take one in through the park and on the way one may see the devotees of golf chasing the white sphere as it sails through the air or bounds through the green sward of the meadow. One may also get in touch with rustic beauty by watching a flock of the finest bred sheep in America graze contentedly as they are watched over and protected by fine collies and a shepherd. At this park are baseball diamonds, an athletic field and a playground for the little ones. The river reaches its greatest beauty as it passes through this park and the shores are lined with houses that are owned and maintained by members of canoe and boating clubs. On a Sunday there is no finer sight to be seen than the thousands of canoes of many colors and types as they are pushed through the waters of the sun-

lit river by sturdy paddlers, while the wife or sweetheart enjoys the luxury of passing scenes—scenes that become so dear to the heart of the young that they are never forgotten in the strife of life or the declining years of old age.

George Eastman, of kodak fame, has given the city land for another park. This park will be located in the eastern part of the city near Cobbs Hill, the top of which has been transformed into a great reservoir. This reservoir stores the water that is to supply the city in the years to come. The water system of Rochester is the finest in the world, being brought for miles from lakes of springs. The view from Cobbs Hill is a magnificent one. At the feet of the one who stands on this vantage point is the widewaters of the Erie canal and sweeping away in all directions is the city, the city beautiful, the city of homes whose residences are half hidden in a mass of green foliage that spreads over the city like a cloak of nature over the world.

Away to the north the eye picks up the shore line of Lake Ontario that extends northward to Canada until it is lost where the sky and water kiss on the line of the horizon.

Along the shores of this lake are miles of cottages and summer resorts. Here the weary citizens may find diversion in the many amusements offered or bask in the suns of summer tempered by the ever-cooling breezes that sweep across the lake from the north country. At Charlotte, one point on the shore line, is the home of the Rochester Yacht Club. For years this club has built the boats that sail the lakes and retain the Canada's Cup which brothers across the lake have tried vainly to lift and carry back to the land of snows. Among the summer resorts may be mentioned Manitou, Ontario Beach Park at Charlotte, Summerville, Sea Breeze, Newport and Glen Haven. All are readily accessible by means of trolley.

Then there is that beautiful country which surrounds Rochester. This country is reached by interurban and steam roads, the time-tables of which are given for convenience to the visitor within our midst:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh

Station is located on West avenue at Ford street. Take either West avenue, Genesee or Thurston road car.

Local trains leave at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday. Through trains leave at 7:30 a. m. daily except Sunday; 9:30 p. m. daily; 8:15 a. m. Sundays only.

Lehigh Valley

Station on Court street bridge west of South avenue. Take South avenue or Monroe avenue cars at Main street east and St. Paul street.

Trains leave Rochester connecting with main line at Rochester Junction at 5:30, 9:25, 10:50 a. m., 7:35 and 8:45 p. m. daily; 7:55 a. m., 3:10 and 5:35 p. m. daily except Sunday; 7:45 a. m., 3:25 and 5:35 p. m. Sundays only.

Pennsylvania

Station on West avenue, south of Ford street. Take West avenue, Genesee or Thurston road car.

Trains leave 6:30 and 11:45 a. m. daily except Sunday. At 7:05 p. m. daily.

New York Central & Hudson River

Station at St. Paul street and Central avenue. Take Joseph avenue car from Four Corners, St. Paul car from Main street east and St. Paul street, Clinton avenue north car at Main street east and Clinton avenue north.

East bound trains leave every day at 3:33, 5:55, 7:10, 7:30, 8:53, 9:08, 9:23, 9:35, 10:33, 11:38 a. m., 5:05, 5:15, 6:58, 9:05, 9:45, 9:58, 10:18, 10:43, 11:01 p. m., 12:08 and 12:29 a. m. Every day except Sunday, 6:00 a. m., 2:24 and 2:26 p. m.

West bound trains leave every day at 12:02, 1:35, 1:55, 2:20, 4:17, 4:33, 4:54, 5:28, 7:03, 7:55, 9:13, 11:41 a. m., 2:37, 5:30, 5:35, 6:20, 6:44, 8:15, 9:05, 9:20, 10:36, 10:40, 11:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday 11:00 a. m., 1:15, 3:51 p. m. Daily except Monday 5:58 a. m.

Erie

Station on Court street at west end of bridge. Take Exchange street car from Four Corners.

Trains leave Rochester at 7:00 and 9:40 a. m. daily except Sunday; 5:00 p. m. daily; 8:00 a. m. Sundays only.

Erie Electric Service

Trains in a. m. leave Rochester for Mor-timer, West Henrietta, Oatka, Golah, Avon, Genesee and Mt. Morris at ***7:10, (**7:37 from Avon to Mt. Morris only), **8:10, ***9:10, (**10:35 from Avon to Mt. Morris only), and *11:10; trains in p. m. at *2:10, 4:10, (**5:52 Avon to Mt. Morris only), **6:10, *8:10 and **11:30.

Lake Shore

Trains leave N. Y. C. Station.

West bound—4:54, 5:58, 7:13, 10:10 a. m., 5:10, 6:20 p. m. and 12:02 a. m. daily.

East bound—7:10, 10:33 a. m., 5:50, 6:58, 9:58 p. m. daily.

New York Central Divisions.—Trains Leave Central Station

Ontario (Formerly R. W. & O.)—Trains leave Rochester for Oswego daily except



Refectory at Maplewood Park

Connections at Mt. Morris to and from Dansville—Trains leaving Rochester at **9:40 a. m. and **5:00 p. m. arrive Dansville 12:15 noon and 7:15 p. m.

Rochester and Dansville Through Train Service (Daily except Sundays)—A train leaves Rochester 4:50 p. m., Avon 5:20 p. m., Genesee 5:38 p. m., Mt. Morris 5:50 p. m., arriving Dansville 6:25 p. m.

*Denotes daily; **daily except Sunday; ***Sunday only.

Sunday at 6:13, 10:35 a. m., 5:40 p. m. For Niagara Falls 9:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. daily except Sunday. For Lyndonville at 6:15 p. m. daily.

Auburn Road—Week days, 4:50, 6:30, 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:05 p. m. Sundays, 6:30, 9:10 a. m., 2:30, 7:05 p. m.

Falls Road—Week days, 5:50, 8:10, 10:20 a. m., 2:40, 4:45, 6:10, 8:20, 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 5:50, 8:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 8:20 p. m.

ROCHESTER AND EASTERN RAPID RAILWAY

EAST-BOUND

Miles	EAST BOUND	*2	4	+0	8	10	*56	12	*58	14	16	18	20	22	24	*08	26	28	30	32	34	36	40	42	44
0	LEAVE	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
0.90	Pittsford	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
9.98	Bushnell's B'n	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:26	9:56	10:26	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56	10:56	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56
13.90	Fishers	7:06	8:06	9:06	9:36	10:06	10:36	11:06	12:06	1:06	2:06	3:06	4:06	5:06	6:06	7:06	8:06	9:06	10:06	11:06	12:06	1:06	2:06	3:06	4:06
16.84	Victor	7:18	8:18	9:18	9:48	10:18	10:48	11:18	12:18	1:18	2:18	3:18	4:18	5:18	6:18	7:18	8:18	9:18	10:18	11:18	12:18	1:18	2:18	3:18	4:18
19.18	Mertensia	7:19	8:19	9:19	9:49	10:19	10:49	11:19	12:19	1:19	2:19	3:19	4:19	5:19	6:19	7:19	8:19	9:19	10:19	11:19	12:19	1:19	2:19	3:19	4:19
20.28	Hathaways	7:22	8:22	9:22	9:52	10:22	10:52	11:22	12:22	1:22	2:22	3:22	4:22	5:22	6:22	7:22	8:22	9:22	10:22	11:22	12:22	1:22	2:22	3:22	4:22
22.4	Padelfords	7:26	8:26	9:26	9:56	10:26	10:56	11:26	12:26	1:26	2:26	3:26	4:26	5:26	6:26	7:26	8:26	9:26	10:26	11:26	12:26	1:26	2:26	3:26	4:26
26.98	Canandaigua	6:10	7:10	8:10	8:40	9:10	9:40	10:10	11:10	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10
32.13	Hopewell	6:20	7:20	8:20	8:50	9:20	9:50	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20
33.38	Spangles	6:21	7:21	8:21	8:51	9:21	9:51	10:21	11:21	12:21	1:21	2:21	3:21	4:21	5:21	6:21	7:21	8:21	9:21	10:21	11:21	12:21	1:21	2:21	3:21
36.72	Seneca Castle	6:27	7:27	8:27	8:57	9:27	9:57	10:27	11:27	12:27	1:27	2:27	3:27	4:27	5:27	6:27	7:27	8:27	9:27	10:27	11:27	12:27	1:27	2:27	3:27
40.93	Pre-emption	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
42.96	Geneva	6:48	7:48	8:48	9:18	9:48	10:18	10:48	11:48	12:48	1:48	2:48	3:48	4:48	5:48	6:48	7:48	8:48	9:48	10:48	11:48	12:48	1:48	2:48	3:48
	ARRIVE	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m

WEST-BOUND

Miles	WEST BOUND	*1	13	15	*55	7	*57	9	1305	13	15	17	19	*57	21	*60	23	25	27	1309	31	33	35	37	39	41
0	LEAVE	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m
2.02	Pre-emption	6:29	7:29	8:29	8:59	9:29	9:59	10:29	10:59	11:29	11:59	12:29	1:29	2:29	3:29	4:29	5:29	6:29	7:29	8:29	9:29	10:29	11:29	12:29	1:29	2:29
6.23	Seneca Castle	6:40	7:40	8:40	9:10	9:40	10:10	10:40	11:10	11:40	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10
9.57	Spangles	6:47	7:47	8:47	9:17	9:47	10:17	10:47	11:17	11:47	12:17	1:17	2:17	3:17	4:17	5:17	6:17	7:17	8:17	9:17	10:17	11:17	12:17	1:17	2:17	3:17
10.82	Hopewell	6:50	7:50	8:50	9:20	9:50	10:20	10:50	11:20	11:50	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20	10:20	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20
16.02	Canandaigua	6:10	7:10	8:10	8:40	9:10	9:40	10:10	10:40	11:10	11:40	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10	10:10	11:10	12:10	1:10	2:10
20.46	Padelfords	6:22	7:22	8:22	8:52	9:22	9:52	10:22	10:52	11:22	11:52	12:22	1:22	2:22	3:22	4:22	5:22	6:22	7:22	8:22	9:22	10:22	11:22	12:22	1:22	2:22
22.67	Hathaways	6:25	7:25	8:25	8:55	9:25	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25	11:55	12:25	1:25	2:25	3:25	4:25	5:25	6:25	7:25	8:25	9:25	10:25	11:25	12:25	1:25	2:25
25.77	Mertensia	6:28	7:28	8:28	8:58	9:28	9:58	10:28	10:58	11:28	11:58	12:28	1:28	2:28	3:28	4:28	5:28	6:28	7:28	8:28	9:28	10:28	11:28	12:28	1:28	2:28
28.11	Victor	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
29.05	Fishers	6:38	7:38	8:38	9:08	9:38	10:08	10:38	11:08	11:38	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08	10:08	11:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08
33.02	Bushnell's B'n	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:14	9:44	10:14	10:44	11:14	11:44	12:14	1:14	2:14	3:14	4:14	5:14	6:14	7:14	8:14	9:14	10:14	11:14	12:14	1:14	2:14	3:14
36.06	Pittsford	6:00	7:00	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00
42.96	Geneva	6:26	7:26	8:26	8:56	9:26	9:56	10:26	10:56	11:26	11:56	12:26	1:26	2:26	3:26	4:26	5:26	6:26	7:26	8:26	9:26	10:26	11:26	12:26	1:26	2:26
	ARRIVE	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m	a m

* Daily except Sunday. a m Light face figures. p m Heavy face figures.

† Train No. 3 Sundays, between Pittsford and Rochester only.

‡ Train No. 5 Sundays, between Canandaigua and Rochester only.

§ Train No. 6 Sundays between Canandaigua and Geneva only.

L Limited train—205, stops only at Rochester, Pittsford, Victor, Canandaigua, Seneca Castle, Pre-emption and Geneva.

L Limited train—210, stops only at Rochester, Pittsford, Victor, Canandaigua, and all local stops between Canandaigua and Geneva.

L Limited train—206, makes local stops between Geneva and Canandaigua and stops only at Hathaways, Mertensia, Victor, Fishers and Pittsford west of Canandaigua.

Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits

Citrus Stocks and Seeds

Written for
AMERICAN FRUITS

by
H. HAROLD HUME
Glen St. Marys
Florida



View of River Gorge at Seneca Park

No fruits grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions equal those of the genus *Citrus* in commercial importance. Their culture probably represents the investment of more capital than all other kinds of tropical and sub-tropical fruits together, and in nursery work in those sections in which they are grown, they are among the most important lines of stock produced.

In the propagation of oranges, pomelos, lemons and kumquats, five different kinds of stocks are used to a greater or less extent, viz: sweet orange, sour orange, pomelo or grapefruit, rough lemon and citrus trifoliata. We know of no nurseryman at the present time who grows citrus trees on all these stocks. This is not to be wondered at. Just suppose, for a moment, that a nurseryman is carrying a list of fifty varieties of citrus fruits (a few do carry this many), and grows them all on these five different stocks. He then has 250 combinations, just a few too many for the ordinary individual to carry on his stock book. No good purpose would be served by so doing as the only advantage would be to satisfy the whims of some of his customers. In propagating any line of fruit trees by budding and grafting, it is in the interest of the nurseryman and we believe the interest of his customer as well, to limit the number of stocks to as few as possible consistent with the successful culture of the particular line of fruits. Having it in his power in some measure to mold fashion in these things, the nurseryman is unwise to attempt five kinds of stock in the propagation of citrus fruits.

As a matter of fact, one will note that most growers of citrus trees use either two or three stocks in their work. In California, sweet orange has been the favorite stock for many years, sour orange is growing in favor and for many reasons is bound to become their most important stock, while citrus trifoliata is used to some extent. Some Florida nurserymen use sour orange and rough lemon stocks only, a few use some pomelo stock in addition to the two just mentioned, and some others are interested in sour orange, citrus trifoliata and rough lemon. Very few trees are grown on sweet orange stocks. In the world's citrus districts at large some kind

of sour orange (*Citrus Bigaradia*) is the most important stock.

Bearing in mind that all kinds or varieties of citrus fruits do not grow equally well on all stocks, it may be well to call attention to some of the advantages and disadvantages of these several stocks.

In point of resistance to cold, they rank as follows: Citrus trifoliata, sour orange, sweet orange, pomelo, rough lemon. Citrus trifoliata far surpasses the others in hardiness and will withstand temperatures of zero and below. Foot-rot or mal-digoma is a disease which destroys the bark just at, along, and above the crown roots, and often girdles and destroys the trees. Sour orange and citrus trifoliata are not attacked by it, the other three are more or less subject—sweet orange very much so. In Florida, rough lemon is considered immune, yet in Cuba and the West Indies generally it is said to be quite subject. Rough lemon is adapted to dry, porous soils and came into use for planting along the East Coast of Florida and high interior points. Citrus trifoliata and sour orange are both deep rooted and are both best suited to heavier soils and those either naturally or artificially provided with a goodly supply of moisture. Pomelo and sweet orange stand somewhat between these two extremes in their soil and moisture adaptations.

Seed Information

Sour orange seed is obtained for the most part from natural, or so-called wild groves in different parts of Florida and the West Indies. The fruit is usually in good ripe condition for seed purposes any time after January 1st, though most of the seed is collected during February and March. Each fruit yields an average of about 32 seeds and there are 2,100 in a quart. The weight per bushel is variable, depending upon how much it is dried and how cleanly it is washed. A fair average weight may be put at 32 to 33 pounds per bushel.

Sweet orange seed so far as weight, number of seeds per quart or pound would be practically the same as sour orange seed. If secured from seedling trees, the yield would be about 22 seeds per fruit.

Pomelo seed run about 1,400 per quart and the supply is secured from small fruit and culls from the packing houses. Of average seedling grape-fruit it requires about 40 fruits to supply a quart of seed. The weight per bushel is practically the same as that of sour orange seed.

Citrus trifoliata fruit is small, compared with the others, but well supplied with seed. It requires about 140 fruits to furnish a quart of seed. A quart contains 2,500 to 2,600 seeds and a bushel weighs about 50 pounds.

Rough lemon seed is the smallest of the five mentioned kinds. The fruits contain but few seed, not more than an average of 22. Of these it takes about 6,600 to make a quart. It will thus be seen that a very large number of fruits are required for a bushel of seed. It might be of interest to note, in passing, that this lemon occurs in a wild state in some parts of South Africa.

General Remarks

In extracting seeds from citrus fruits, the fruit must not be cut entirely across. The cut should be made only through the rind, then twist the two halves apart. This will prevent cutting and injuring a very considerable amount of seed. As soon as extracted, the seed should be thoroughly washed to free it from juice and pulp. Then spread out thinly in shallow boxes until the moisture is dried off the outside. It must not be dried more than this. If carefully handled the seed can be kept in bulk for three weeks or so, but this is about the outside time limit. If it must be kept longer, then it should be mixed with pulverized charcoal and stored in tight tin boxes, packed full. Carefully packed in this way it may be kept several months.

If allowed to dry too much the cotyledons separate from one another and from the seed coats. Such seed is worthless. Citrus trifoliata seed is much more easily injured than the others, as the outer seed coat is thin and splits easily. For this reason we have had poor results from imported seed.

To the novice all citrus seeds may look alike, but to the person used to handling

(Continued on page 12)

AMERICAN FRUITS

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Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., April, 1909.

The Convention

The time is now here for all good nurserymen to keep their eyes to heaven and their ears to the ground. Afar off one can hear the rumble of a thousand feet as they take up the march toward Rochester, N.Y., where the American Association of Nurserymen holds its thirty-fourth annual convention June 9th, 10th and 11th. The committees have been named, the most important being the general reception committee which is made up of every nurseryman in Western New York. This convention promises to be the biggest and best ever held by the association and American Fruits desires to get in on the ground floor by saying that anything we can do to boom it and give each and every delegate a good time we stand ready to undertake. Here in Western New York is the Garden Spot of the World. No where has horticulture reached the zenith of its beauty as right here in Rochester. We have the finest parks and the largest nurseries. We have the best kept lawns and the shadiest streets. Everything suggests the good work done by nurserymen from the time the pioneers, Barry and Ellwanger, first decided to make this city the nursery center of the world. This town is the Mecca of the world of fruits and flowers and its people will be on hand to give every visitor the time of his life. When you come to Rochester all you have to do is to look around and when you see a man wearing a big red button that reads "Ask Me, I Live Here," just ask him and he will give you prompt and courteous answer. We have the hotels, the theaters, the parks, the summer resorts, everything to make you regret when you leave town that you didn't come earlier and make arrangements to stay later. The Chamber of Commerce is located at Main street east and South avenue. This is a real, working chamber and anything it can do to add to the pleasure of your visit will be done. Come to the convention with a determination to have a good time, live on the fat of the land and absorb ideas that will increase your happiness and your income.

If you are not a member of the American Association of Nurserymen for Heaven's sake get in. The initiation fee is nothing compared with the benefits you derive. The association has saved every nurseryman in the country money by its work this year. It isn't fair for the many to let the few carry the burden. No one can over estimate the valuable work performed by the Association in the line of

transportation and legislation secured during the year coming to a close.

Rochester has convention hall that is ample for all the exhibits that may come. If you remember American Fruits made the following offer at the Milwaukee convention:

"American Fruits offers the following prizes to be awarded at the convention to be held in Rochester next year:

"First—One page of advertising to the member making the most creditable display of ornamentals.

"Second—One page of advertising to the member making the most creditable display of fruit stock.

"Third—One page of advertising to the member making the most creditable display of small fruit stock.

"Fourth—One page of advertising to the member making the most creditable display of labor saving nursery machinery."—Extract from Proceedings of 1908 convention.

The offer still holds good.

Last call: Come to Rochester on June 9th and bring your wives. If you are not married, bring your sweethearts, and if you have no sweethearts, come alone.

Come, the glad hand awaits you.

Legislation

Rochester, N. Y., March 2, 1909.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Here is some information for your next issue:

The State of Colorado has passed a law which requires that all nursery stock entering that state from outside of the state must be fumigated before shipment, and have a fumigation certificate attached. This applies both to the Colorado nursery and the outsider.

In addition to this the Colorado authorities reserve the right to examine stock after arrival, if they see fit, and to further disinfect it, if they find that it is still infested or infected.

The law has been examined by the attorneys of the association, and seems to be valid, and good law. Yours truly,

WM. PITKIN,

Chairman of Legislative Committee.

Manufacture of Insecticides

Albany, N. Y., March 5, 1909.

Manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides within the state and dealers in original packages manufactured outside of the State of New York are required by law to receive from the Commissioner of Agriculture a certificate before doing business in the commodities named.

The law also requires that all packages offered for sale shall be labeled with the name of manufacturer and place of manufacture, and the label shall show plainly the percentage of all essential ingredients of said insecticides or fungicides.

The labeling in connection with the application above referred to constitutes a guarantee to purchasers of the quality of the insecticide or fungicide offered for sale.

Selling without a certificate or failure to label properly or to sell a commodity different from such as is set forth in the application constitute a violation of the Agricultural Law. The attention of manufacturers, dealers and purchasers is hereby called to this subject and a full text of the law will be sent on application.

R. A. PEARSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Inspector for Minnesota.

Horticultural Inspectors

The following condensed account of the meeting of the Horticultural Inspectors may be of special interest to nurserymen. As is probably well known, this association is made up of all the nursery inspectors in the United States. The seventh annual meeting was held at the Rennert Hotel, the first session opening at 8 p. m., December 29th, with President Summers in the chair.

Q. 1. "How can a national importation inspection law be secured?" Committee of three appointed by the chair to take charge of promoting such legislation during the ensuing year.

Q. 2. "Is it desirable for this association to draft an inspection law for adoption by the several states?" Laid on the table.

Q. 3. "Is it desirable to change the present method for certification of stock sold by nurseryman, which was not grown in his state?" In connection with this question the following resolution was offered by Dr. J. B. Smith of New Jersey, and adopted: "That a committee of five members be appointed to formulate a system by means of which the individual members of the association may notify the other members of the association of such views concerning special nurserymen, as it may seem desirable for the inspectors of other states to know." Further remarks showing benefit of the tag system as applied to this subject were made by various members.

Q. 4. "What rule should govern the conditions of a certificate to a nurseryman in whose nursery stock San Jose scale has been found?" No definite action.

Q. 5. "What is the present opinion regarding the dipping of nursery stock in a contact insecticide, as compared with fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas?" The following resolution adopted: "That it is the sense of this body that the present method of fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is the most approved method of treating nursery stock where there is danger of infestation from San Jose scale."

Q. 6. "What conditions should govern the certification of strawberry plants from nurseries in which the strawberry root louse is known to be present?" The following resolution was adopted: "That it is the sense of this association that where the strawberry root louse occurs in a nursery patch, if the attack be severe, the patch should be destroyed, but if only a slight infestation, the nurseryman should be required to burn off the patch, and dip plants in tobacco water before shipping."

Q. 7. "Peach Yellows." Resolved: nurserymen, as far as possible, cut scions from bearing healthy trees and urge proper fumigation of all propagated nursery stock used in the nursery with hydrocyanic acid gas."

Q. 8. "Crown Gall." Resolved: "In view of the proven facts that this is a bacterial disease, communicated from one raspberry plant (and other plants) to another, that the practice on the part of nurserymen of storing raspberry plants visibly affected with crown gall with unaffected plants is extremely dangerous, and should be discontinued in the interest of fruit growing."

Election of officers: The undersigned was elected president for the ensuing year, and Prof. T. B. Symons of Maryland, secretary-treasurer.

Respectfully,

F. L. WASHBURN,

MAGNOLIAS

By JOHN DUNBAR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCHESTER PARKS

Among the numerous species and varieties of trees that are used in the decoration of private gardens and public pleasure grounds in this country, the magnolias of the American and Asiatic continents hold a most important place, and among the ornamental exotic plants that have been introduced the Asiatic magnolias have contributed more to the beauty and dignity of American gardens than any other plant importations.

The name magnolia has a most euphonious sound in American ears, particularly in the Southern states, where the handsome *Magnolia grandiflora*, with its large, fragrant, beautiful white blossoms, is held in popular admiration. Unfortunately north of Washington this magnolia cannot be depended upon. We have, however, a few North American species of magnolias, and the Chinese species and hybrids, which are most excellent decorative garden objects for the gardens and ornamental grounds of the New England and North-eastern states.

The Star Magnolia, *M. stellata*, from Japan is the earliest to bloom, and the pure white fragrant blossoms about three inches across, usually begin to expand about April 15th. This is the choicest and most charming of all early flowering shrubs in American gardens. It is perfectly hardy and grows from six to eight feet tall, and a well balanced bush covered with the snowy white blossoms always attracts attention. The deep olive green leaves render it ornamental throughout the entire summer.

The Yulan Magnolia, *M. conspicua*, from China and Japan, usually comes into bloom from May 1st to 5th. The pure white, bell shaped, fragrant blossoms are remarkably showy. In a situation well adapted to its best development it will sometimes form a tree forty to fifty feet tall. The oblong deep green leaves from five to six inches long are very ornamental throughout the summer season. The Yulan Magnolia is the choicest ornamental "flowering tree" of parks and gardens.

Magnolia Soulangeana blooms a little later than *M. conspicua*. The white flowers are deeply tinged with purple and, although not so showy as the Yulan Magnolia, they are quite attractive. It forms a small tree not often exceeding twenty feet in height, and is occasionally shrubby in habit. *M. Soulangeana* is a garden hybrid between *M. conspicua* and *M. obovata* and is one of the hardiest of the Chinese hybrids, and is the one most commonly planted.

Magnolia speciosa is somewhat like *M. Soulangeana*, but is not as deeply tinged with purple. There is a beautiful curve to the handsome bell-shaped flowers, which renders them quite attractive. It blossoms about the same time as *M. Soulangeana*. *M. speciosa* is the one mainly planted in Oxford street, Rochester, N. Y., and when they are in bloom they are visited by thousands of people.

There are several other hybrids that bloom in association with the two last mentioned. *M. Brozzonii*, with large white bell-shaped flowers; *M. amabilis*, with whitish flowers; *M. Alexandrina* and *M. Norbertina*, with whitish flowers tinged

with rose and purple, are all attractive forms.

Magnolia Lennei is an important hybrid form which usually flowers about the middle of May. The blossoms are purple over the exterior, and white inside, which gives it a most distinctive appearance from other magnolias. It usually forms a large arborescent shrub.

Magnolia obovata usually blooms about May 25th. The bell-shaped flowers are deeply tinged with purple. It is shrubby in habit, and somewhat tender, and unless planted in a well sheltered situation at

from New Jersey southward, is a charming shrub or small tree. The deep green leaves are pale beneath, and they are persistent until late in the fall. The white flowers in June, which are never produced abundantly, but they are deliciously fragrant, and nestling among the green foliage, present a charming appearance.

Magnolia parviflora is a small growing Japanese species with fragrant cup-shaped drooping blossoms. The flowers are a combination of white and pink with showy crimson stamens, and are produced in June and July. *M. Watsoni* has features similar



Scene in Highland Park

Rochester, N. Y., the young wood of the previous year's growth is usually partly winter-killed. It is an interesting species, however, being one of the parents of the handsome hybrids that decorate our gardens.

One native Magnolia, which is usually known by the name of Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) flowers about June 1st. The blossoms are greenish yellow and are not ornamentally conspicuous, but it is nevertheless a most beautiful and handsome tree. The large oblong leaves, from seven to nine inches long, are very ornamental, and a well developed specimen is a most dignified ornament in any garden.

The Umbrella Tree, *Magnolia tripetala*, grows in a wild state from Pennsylvania southwards. The whitish flowers are produced in June and have a rather unpleasant odor. It has handsome large leaves, about fifteen inches long. It is quite hardy at Rochester, N. Y., but it should be planted in a situation where it will not be exposed to winds, as the leaves are apt to be torn.

The large-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia macrophylla*, has the largest flowers and leaves of any known species. It is a native of the Southern states, but in a well sheltered place at Rochester, N. Y., in the home grounds of the Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries, there is a fine specimen that produces its handsome flowers in the month of June annually. The whitish flowers tinged with purple are from ten to twelve inches across, and the leaves are frequently from two to three feet in length.

The Swamp Bay, *Magnolia glauca*, which is found growing in a wild state

to *M. parviflora*. It differs somewhat in foliage, and has larger flowers, and blossoms about the same time. They are both elegant garden plants, and are hardy at Rochester, N. Y.

If I were asked to name six of the best magnolias they would be as follows: *Magnolia stellata*, *M. conspicua*, *M. Soulangeana*, or *M. speciosa*, *M. acuminata*, *M. glauca* and *M. parviflora*.

Williams—Whiting

Announcement has been made of the marriage of George H. Whiting of Yankton, S. D., to Eva E. Williams, at Watertown, S. D., February 18th. Mr. Whiting is proprietor of the Yankton Nurseries and a prominent member of the American Association of Nurserymen.

TROPICAL FRUITS

(Continued from page 10)

them the distinctive marks, although often slight, can be readily made out. The most difficult to separate are sour and sweet orange. Since the seed often has to be collected in small lots over a wide area, it is essential that the person handling it should know one from the other. The writer remembers on one occasion receiving a shipment of sour orange seed which was made up of sweet orange, pomelo and sour orange in about equal parts. The distinctions can only be learned by actual handling of the seed. They are too minute to admit of accurate description.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

ASSOCIATION NEWS

The following circular letter has been sent out to nurserymen by George C. Seager, Secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen:

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen is to be held June 9, 10, 11, 1909, in Rochester, New York.

A meeting in the center of the oldest and largest nursery district of the country should be a most interesting event. The nurserymen of Rochester and vicinity intend to do all that is in their power to make it the best convention in the association's history.

The following local committees have been appointed:

Committees

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Wm. C. Barry, Irving Rouse, Nelson Bogue, Geo. C. Perkins, Geo. S. Josselyn, Theo. J. Smith, John B. Morey, Wm. J. Maloney.

COMMITTEE ON SMOKER—E. S. Osborne, Charles L. Yates, O. G. Chase, J. M. Pitkin, E. O. Graham, Walter W. Wyman, Charles H. Vick.

COMMITTEE ON RIDES, EXCURSIONS AND LONG-SOME ROADS—Chas. J. Maloy, M. B. Fox, B. F. Allen, F. E. Grover, Charles H. Hawks, R. D. Lutchford, A. L. Wood.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT OF LADIES—Horace Hooker, R. G. Salter, J. F. Dale, E. S. Mayo, A. A. Mosher, Thos. F. Brown, C. H. Chase, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Mrs. G. C. Seager.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS—A. H. Salter, J. M. Charlton, Geo. F. Crossman, J. M. Keller, Fred. W. Vick, Fred. Schlegel.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Wm. Pitkin, J. M. Pitkin, Charles J. Brown, Charles J. Maloy, E. S. Osborne, Horace Hooker, Wm. C. Barry, A. H. Salter, Geo. C. Seager.

PRESS COMMITTEE—H. C. Goodwin, Prof. John Craig, Chas. A. Green.

GENERAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Every Nurseryman in Western New York.

Headquarters

The new Hotel Seneca has been made headquarters. It is one of the finest in the United States and affords better facilities for such a gathering than have heretofore been offered to our members.

The rates agreed upon are given as follows: Mr. Geo. C. Seager, American Association of Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Learning that the American Association of Nurserymen expect to hold their annual convention in our city, June 9, 10, 11, we beg to submit to you the following proposition, and agree to take care of at least 400 people in the following rooms:

40 rooms, \$1.50 per day, one person; two, \$2.50 per day.	
50 " 2.00 " " " " " 3.00 " "	
60 " 2.50 " " " " " 3.50 " "	
50 " 3.00 " " " " " 4.00 " "	
40 " 4.00 " " " " " 5.00 " "	

Three persons can be accommodated in the three and four dollar rooms, in which case the three dollar rooms would be \$5.00 per day for three persons, and the four dollar rooms \$6.00 per day for three.

Club breakfasts and luncheons served in Mens' Grill Room from 50 to 75 cents per person.

In the event of our house being selected as headquarters, we will give free of charge a room for the Secretary's use, also the use of the Ball Room for Convention meetings; the two stores on Clinton street if vacant at that time, and the use of any other meeting or exhibition rooms we have.

Very truly yours,

A. M. WOOLLEY, Manager.

Program

The program is not to be crowded this year. The committee has decided to give more opportunity for social and business intercourse. It is proposed to have one session each day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12:30 in the afternoon. There are many things of interest for the nurserymen in Rochester, and it is planned to give ample opportunity for seeing them.

The Exhibits

Have become a very important feature of our meetings, and arrangements for ample space have been made at Hotel Seneca. Exhibits are invited from nurserymen and manufacturers of tools, implements or anything used by nurserymen. **Early application for space** should be made to Mr. THOS. B. MEEHAN, Dresher, Mont'g. Co., Pa., Chairman of Committee on Exhibits.

Special Railroad Fares

The Trunk Line Association, Central Passenger Association and Eastern Canadian Passenger Association have authorized the announcement of a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan, and it is expected that Western and Southern Associations will participate.

Every person should request a certificate (not a receipt) from the agent when purchasing a ticket.

Certificates are not kept at all stations. You should enquire **early** at your home station and get advance information as to the nearest point where certificate can be obtained. You can purchase local ticket to that point and there purchase through ticket and get a certificate.

The Tariff

The new tariff bill has been presented to Congress and it can be said that the nurserymen have not received what they might have expected. The extracts given below show that the nurserymen got what they wanted in the way of specific duty on cuttings and seedlings of plum and cherry. Evergreen seedlings still have the sliding scale and is so worded that foreign nurserymen can send in good large trees at slight cost. Other articles remain the same. It is understood that the Senate will not grant nurserymen further hearings. The new duties follow:

Orchids, palms, dracaenas, crotons and azaleas, tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage, and natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobalan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, three years old or less, \$1 per thousand plants; stocks, cuttings or seedlings of pear, apple, quince and the St. Julien plum, three years old or less, and evergreen seedlings, \$1 per thousand plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, 2½ cents each; stocks, cuttings and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and brier rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in sections one or two of this act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

The resolution given below speaks for itself, showing that the three societies named are working in harmony. It was passed at a meeting recently held in Buffalo:

We, the members of the American Seed Trade Association, the American Association of Nurserymen and the Society of American Florists, as represented by our duly authorized committees, and speaking

for these three great industries (practically all of the commercial horticultural interests of the United States) unanimously agree upon the following resolution:

Whereas, There is now pending in the national Congress a tariff measure, known as the Payne bill; and,

Whereas, This bill may without prejudice to the welfare of the public, but, on the contrary, to the great economy of customs administration, be so framed as to relieve all horticultural importers, government officials, etc., of the insuperable difficulties in the way of a fair and equitable administration of any excise upon this class of imports, based on the ad valorem principle; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That collectively and individually, we appeal to the Congress to make all duties upon seeds, nursery stock, bulbs, etc., whatever revenue they may be intended to produce, or whatever interests they may protect, upon a specific basis.

Dated at Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1909.

J. C. VAUGHAN,

For American Seed Trade Association.

J. H. DAYTON,

For American Association of Nurserymen.

T. R. PIERSON,

For Society of American Florists.

Important Business Change

The Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries, Winchester, Tenn., has recently been incorporated, with a capital of \$60,000, the following gentlemen signing the charter:

N. W. Hale, H. N. Camp, J. L. Deaver, A. I. Smith and E. W. Chatten, the new firm taking over all of the property of J. C. Hale, who formerly owned the nursery, consisting of over 1,000,000 peach buds and 700 acres of land.

This is the largest nursery in the state and is said to grow more peach trees than any one concern in the world.

Send for This Book

All of our readers who are thinking of buying anything in the buggy or harness line should write the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. at Elkhart, Ind., and ask for one of their 1909 catalogues. It is an interesting book and will certainly be the means of saving you some money on your purchases, because they sell direct to the user at factory prices—which means the actual cost of the material and making, plus their small profit. For thirty-six years this company has sold on the direct-to-the-user plan. Their success has been wonderful, but it only goes to show that honest goods and honest prices are always appreciated. Our readers are as safe in doing business with the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. as with their own bank for they are absolutely reliable and will positively do just what they say they will. They ship for full examination and approval, and you are nothing out if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. They also have a large line of pony vehicles and harness and one of the best motor buggies on the market. Send for one of their books before you buy elsewhere anyway.

A NEW INSPECTION LAW FOR TEXAS

By JNO. S. KERR

At the Brownsville meeting of the State Horticultural Society in January, 1909, another committee was appointed to draft and have enacted a revision of the nursery and orchard inspection law of Texas. This committee has passed a revised form of inspection law by both houses of the Legislature and it only awaits the signature of the Governor to become effectual, and that probably will soon take place. In the words of Inspector Sam H. Dixon, who we believe is the chairman or principal man on this committee, the main changes of the old law are as follows:

"The new law provides how an outside nurseryman can secure entrance into this state and fixes a fee for the privilege of doing business in Texas. 2. It defines nursery stock and places forest trees grown in the forest or in the nursery as nursery stock, and provides for their inspection. 3. It provides punishment for bartering or giving away certificates of inspection. 4. It places a penalty on the transportation companies for handling shipments of nursery stock without certificate of inspection attached thereto. 5. It places greenhouses on a parity with the nursery and compels their inspection. 6. It authorizes the revoking of certificates for fraudulent misrepresentations or fraud practiced against the people by the holder of a certificate. 7. It fixes a fine for interfering with the commissioner of agriculture or his guests in the discharge of their official duties. 8. Provides how suits may be filed to enforce the law and rules of the commission. 9. It defines a dealer or agent and provides for their control. 10. It fixes a penalty for selling in this state diseased trees. 11. It places public parks, avenues of shade trees, shrubbery and ornamentals along streets or on the premises of residences under the control of the commissioner, and makes it the duty of city officials to co-operate with the commissioner in the destruction of insect pests. 12. It authorizes the commissioner to provide rules for the shipment of cuttings, etc. 13. It provides for the destruction of plants, shrubs or trees infested with the white fly or other dangerous insect pests when safety to the public requires it.

The fruit growers and nurserymen of this state are under many obligations to the commissioner of agriculture and the state inspector of orchards and nurseries in drawing this bill; to Hons. L. J. Wortham, M. S. Munson, J. A. Mobley and Geo. Terrell, members of the Legislature, and the Hon. John G. Willacy of the Senate for the passage of this bill. These gentlemen were untiring in their labors to get the bill through both houses. And when it is considered that the session was more than half over when the bill was introduced, it can easily be understood that it required the closest nursing.

The passage of this bill means a great deal for Texas. It means that ample protection will be given to the fruit and nursery interests of the state. It means that along with other interests the citrus interest of the state will be specially guarded and protected against the spread of the white fly and other citrus insect pests. It means that all fraudulent concerns operating in this state will be driven from the

state and that the fruit-tree buyers will be protected against the false representations of fruit-tree agents. The old law was defective in these points.

What purports to be a copy of this law as reported in *The Texas Farm and Fireside* of Houston, Tex., of March 15, 1909, Sam H. Dixon, Editor, which we presume is a correct copy, among many other measures contains the following points: That the law take effect from and after its passage; that nursery stock is any tree offered for sale, whether gotten from nursery or forest; that a nursery is any place where trees are either grown or kept for sale;

BROWN-TAIL MOTH

THREATENS ORCHARDS

State University Warns Horticulturists Against Importation of Pest.

Madison, Wis., March 1.—A warning against the importation of the brown-tail moth on orchard nursery stock from Holland and France has just been issued by Professor E. P. Sandsten of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, who is also state nursery inspector. Practically half of the importations of ornamental



Among the Lilacs at Highland Park

that being in the nursery business applies to anyone who may either grow or sell nursery stock regardless of variety or quantity. A dealer is placed upon the same basis as the nurseryman; the agent of a nurseryman or dealer must have proper credentials; that any nursery, dealer or agent who delivers to anyone a box of trees or shrubbery which are diseased as provided in this law, although same may be in a box, bale or package bearing a certificate of inspection as provided by this act, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 or more than \$500 for each such delivery. That the commissioner of agriculture has the power to enforce this law and to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect this act, not inconsistent with same, and that all such rules and regulations shall have the full force and effect of law.

It may be of interest to state that Judge E. R. Kone of Austin, Tex., is commissioner of agriculture and that applications for certificates, permits, etc., are to be made to him. That Sam H. Dixon of Houston or Austin, Tex., occupies the office of nursery inspector and F. W. Mally of Garrettsville, Tex., is acting as assistant inspector. We forbear comment at present.

shrubs and plants from these countries now contain the live insects, which may be spread to other trees when released from the packages. Out of forty-three shipments brought into one western state twenty-one were found to be infested. Most state inspectors are taking steps to examine shipments before they are opened for distribution.

None of the insects have yet been discovered in Wisconsin, but great care must be exercised and the state nursery inspector's request complied with if this serious pest is to be avoided. "The brown-tail moth is fully as destructive," says Prof. Sandsten, "as the Gypsy moth, to destroy which the New England States have spent millions of dollars, and the pest is still spreading."

The warning now being sent nurserymen by Prof. Sandsten as state inspector says: "I request that you notify me of any shipment from foreign lands, especially from France and Holland, so that I may take steps to inspect these before they are disseminated or planted. Notify me on receipt of goods of this sort, and I will take the first train to your place to examine them. Do not open the box or package until I arrive. It is vitally important that this request be complied with."

AMAWALK NURSERY

Amawalk, N. Y.

SPECIMEN

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees

RASPBERRY TRANSPLANTS

We make a SPECIALTY of growing TRANSPLANTS for Fall Trade. We have a good supply of Black Diamond Tips, also several thousand Strawberry Plants for Spring '09 delivery. If you need anything in our line, write for prices.

C. L. VanInwagen

Newark, N. Y.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

At the exhibit of fruit held at Spokane, Wash., December 9th to 16th, where an exhibit amounting to probably ten or twelve carloads was gathered together, was an interesting place to study the products of irrigated orchards. The next week doubtless some of you were able to visit the exhibit at Council Bluffs, where samples of fruit grown under irrigation could be noted and compared with fruits grown by cultivation. During the past two years, I have been enabled to visit other exhibits of irrigated fruits, notably that of the state of Washington at North Yakima.

There can be no question but what the orchardist who has the advantage of being able to apply water just when he needs it and to any extent that he may desire, has an advantage over those of us who are growing fruit on lands which can not be irrigated, and we can only depend on moisture stored from the normal rainfall.

Normally under irrigation, water has an original cost of from \$15 to \$60 per acre and then an annual maintenance cost of from 75c to \$5 per acre, the higher cost under pumping plants. These rates seem expensive, perhaps we might say excessive, and yet I have often thought here in Nebraska that if in the months of August and September, I could have had an abundance of water to use in our over-laden orchards, that the fruit would swell up enough and be enough larger to justify almost any expense. Twenty dollars an acre annually would be a very small charge in comparison with the benefits secured.

Millions of trees will be planted during the next five years under irrigation on the Pacific Slope. While they have the advantage of the favorable climate, fertile soils and usually water for irrigation, in many cases the orchards are watered through the medium of very expensive pumping plants. The far famed district at Palisade, Col., is supplied by a pumping plant. A part of that water used in irrigation is raised eighty-one feet.

All these regions are hampered by being a very long distance from their best markets; the fruit has to be transported across mountain ranges, involving very expensive transportation.

In discussing commercial orchards in Nebraska, our minds immediately revert to the orchards in Richardson, Otoe, Cass, Washington, Douglas, Saline, Fillmore and other eastern counties. Orchards were first planted in this portion of the state. Here are to be found the older and larger orchards. The average man is perhaps not aware that in western Nebraska we have 3,000,000 acres of irrigable land, that some 1,600 miles of irrigation canals or ditches are supplied by the Platte river. In fertility of soil, abundance of available water, ease of application, low cost per acre, these lands compare very favorably with any in the Union; moreover the principal valleys are near important lines of communication. The Platte Valley is tributary to the Union Pacific and the Burlington systems and contains within its own borders an immense area of fertile soil. The Platte River affords more available water for irrigation than any other

one system in the Union, and with its superior advantages of transportation being much nearer the principal markets of the country than Colorado, and in a marked degree nearer than California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, the development of these lands must be very rapid as its advantages become known. The attention of all the horticultural public is directed thereto and capital and labor, hand in hand, will develop its waiting resources.

The ditch in Keith and Lincoln counties, under which the David Hunter orchard is located, thirty-four miles in length, was constructed at a cost of less than \$1,500 per mile, and perpetual water rights were sold thereunder at \$10 per acre. Compare this with \$35 to \$60 per acre, a cost considered not unreasonable, in the Interior Basin and on the Pacific Slope.

It seems to me that the advertising now being given to fruit of the Interior Basin and of the Pacific Slope, will have a tendency to call attention to the irrigable lands of western Nebraska.

Coming now to the question of soil fertility, the soil in western Nebraska compares in fertility very favorably with the soil of eastern Nebraska.

We come to climatic conditions. Our older branch orchards in western Nebraska have now been planted twelve years. Some of our customers planted trees away back in the timber claim period and have been growing fruit, that is their orchards have been in actual bearing for a space of fourteen or fifteen years. During this time, we have found that the orchards of western Nebraska did not lose their crop of fruit by spring freeze any oftener than our orchard in eastern Nebraska. Apparently elevation retards the blooming period, as we notice in the orchard of Ed. Scriven, twenty miles from the Wyoming line, that his trees bloom from ten days to two weeks later than our own here at Crete. Now, since the cold waves of late spring which reach them, usually reach clear down into eastern Nebraska, and since their trees are often dormant at the time of the late April cold wave while ours are in full bloom or have set fruit, it has seemed to me that the orchards up near the Wyoming line have a little bit the advantage over our own in Saline county; that is, they have lost their fruit from spring freezes a less number of times than we have in Saline county.

We shall next consider the question of planting in the elevated regions of western and northwestern Nebraska. Ben Davis and Winesap suffer seriously from sun scald and from unripe wood. It is necessary to select varieties which by heredity have the habit of remaining dormant as late as possible in the spring and being ripe and ready for winter at the earliest possible date.

I remember not many years ago that I visited the Scriven orchard above noted about the middle of September. I came down through the hills from Alliance, looking far up the Platte Valley, I could note that it was covered with snow as far as the eye could reach, and when I reached Mitchell and drove out to the Scriven orchard, I found the plum and apple trees laden with fruit and to this was super-

added a burden of heavy wet snow, bearing the branches to the ground; about four inches of snow having fallen in this storm. Apparently the fall of snow protected the fruit from harm, the snow melted with an east wind and no harm was noted to the apple or plum. In an acquaintance of from twenty to twenty-five years in this district, I must say that this is the only time that we ever knew of the snow coming at such an early date in autumn.

Varieties.

In the elevated regions of western Nebraska experience has demonstrated that the best results are secured by planting a different list of varieties from those we would regard as most commercially profitable in southeastern Nebraska. We discard the Ben Davis, the Gano, the Winesap and many others of that degree of hardihood. We secure the best results from planting such varieties as Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Northwestern Greening, Patton's Greening, Rawle's Janet, Longfield, Iowa Blush and others of similar type of hardihood.

We notice that under western conditions orchards commence bearing much younger than in southeastern Nebraska. In the Scriven orchard the Yellow Transparent yielded a common wash tub full the fifth summer from planting. In the same orchard the Northwestern Greening bore fruit at the age of three years from planting, and the fifth year from planting single trees bore a bushel of apples. In the David Hunter orchard a single apple tree gave a bushel and three pecks the fifth fall from planting.

The cherry maintains its health and vigor in western Nebraska and is found to be much more profitable than in the eastern portion of the state. The trees bear very young and in the orchard of David Hunter there has not been a single failure of the cherry crop since the orchard was planted.

Mr. Hunter had a full crop of plums in the year 1908. Apparently the comparative freedom from rain and unfavorable weather at blooming season is favorable to the profitable production of plums in western Nebraska. We note that plum trees bear very young and in our branch commercial orchards, they give a much larger percentage of profitable crops than in eastern Nebraska. In one of our orchards within a mile of the Wyoming line where we planted some 400 plum trees, sixteen months later 250 of those plum trees were reported in bearing, and some of the trees bore a quart or more each.

Apparently the strawberry is well suited to the conditions of western Nebraska. In the W. H. Kortz plantation at Julesburg, Col., one mile from the Nebraska line, from a plat of ground 25 feet square 148 quarts of strawberries were picked, and this plat likewise contained four cherry trees. In the Otten strawberry plantation near North Platte they showed me plats that had continued to produce year after year without renewal for eight, nine and ten seasons. With the facilities for irrigation afforded, the strawberry yields more abundantly in western Nebraska than in eastern Nebraska, and could we have the same

skilled labor that is required to grow strawberries in the Hood River district, thousands of acres would be devoted to the production of strawberries. The growers are assured of a near and profitable market. They would be 1,500 miles nearer a profitable market than the growers in the Hood River district. Western Nebraska at the present time lacks skilled labor and trained horticulturists. Whenever this class of labor is developed on the field or moves in from other districts, this portion of the state should be heard from in the production of all of the minor small fruits and of certain ironclad types of apples.

I find that I have omitted any remarks concerning the peach. The peach trees in the David Hunter orchard, 318 miles west of Omaha, have now been planted eleven years. They commenced bearing the third season. Three years there has been a commercial product to ship. The other seasons they have rarely missed a family supply. About 200 peach trees were planted in this orchard. While we would not advise the commercial planting of the peach in western Nebraska, we have been surprised to note that some little fruit has been grown as far west as Lodge Pole.

Frost Protection

The commercial orchardist in western Nebraska will no doubt commence to use such methods of frost protection as have been found useful at Grand Junction, Palisade and other Colorado points. Before this method was thought of some of the orchardists of western Nebraska had been using another method which apparently is sufficient to protect orchards and vineyards from harm to the extent of two to four degrees below freezing point. By accident, the laterals breaking, accidental late watering, and in other ways, it was discovered that if the waters from the ditch were turned loose on vineyards and orchards on frosty nights the crop was saved. In the Jim White orchard near Sutherland this method has been followed for fourteen years. He saved his grapes and plums in 1908. This method was discovered by accident the 19th of May, 1894. That evening Mr. White had watered his vineyard very heavily late in the evening. The next morning his vineyard was safe, his neighbors had lost their crop. Acting on this hint, Mr. White has followed this method ever since with excellent results.

E. F. STEPHENS,
Crete, Neb.

Control of Black Rot of Grapes

Bulletin 253 of the Cornell Experiment Station (Ithaca, N. Y.), by Donald Reddick, discusses the black rot of the grape and its control. This has been a serious pest in New York and other States for some years. The black rot of grapes is caused by the fungus which lives as a parasite on the green parts of the vine and fruit thus sapping the vitality of the vine and often destroying all the fruit. This fungus produces its winter or resting stage on the black hard mummied grape berry or its pedicel. The bulletin discusses the development of this fungus and traces its various stages. It gives an account of experiments as to the control of the black rot and concludes with the following recommendations for its control:

The most vulnerable point of attack is against the old mummies. If it is prac-

ticable, these should be gathered at picking time, along with gleanings and after the separation in the packing house the whole rotted mass burned. In this way, great quantities of rot are removed and sources of infection for the next year destroyed.

In the spring, plow just as deeply as possible, without disturbing the roots too seriously. Turn the ground completely over, thus burying the rotted berries three to six inches under the surface. Plow as near the vines as possible with a two-horse plow, and then use a one-horse plow to get nearer. Use a horse-hoe to turn the remaining debris and soil from under the rows into the furrow. Some mummies will remain on the surface even after such treatment, but each cultivation



In Seneca Park

will cover up a few of these or at least disturb them and reduce their chances of maturing spores. Keep all weeds and grass down.

After trimming, there will be a few mummies left on the arms. The trimmers should be instructed to gather these, and as opportunity affords burn them. All brush should be burned clean.

Never allow basal water-sprouts to spread out over the ground; they are prime centers of infection. Keep the vines off the ground.

A cover crop of crimson clover, vetch or buckwheat, planted about the middle of July or earlier, is desirable.

Spray thoroughly, first with Bordeaux mixture, 5-5-50, at the time when third or fourth leaf is showing; second, with the same mixture just when blossoms are swelling; third, with the same mixture soon after flowers have fallen.

The remaining applications will depend upon the weather. If the season is rainy, the applications should be made at intervals of ten days to two weeks; if dry, fewer applications will be necessary. Until July 20th use Bordeaux, 5-5-50; after this time use ammoniacal copper carbonate, 5-3-50. The latter solution will not discolor the grapes as Bordeaux mixture would.

The Passion Fruit

There have been lately some arrivals of "Passion fruit" from Australia in London, and it is suggested that regular shipments should be made on a small scale. The Passion fruit is a semi-tropical plant, and grows exceedingly well in Queensland. The fruit is of a roundish oval shape, and is of a dark purple color. It is about the size of a large hen's egg, the outer skin being hard and shell-like, and the center filled with the seeds, which are surrounded with a jelly-like mass and a yellowish pulp. It is very fine flavored fruit, and is universally liked.

Small Orchard Best; More Profitable

That the small orchard is more successful and more profitable than the large one is pretty well determined. Practically all of the large apple orchards are old ones. In the newer fruit districts, the large orchard is rare. In New York, and other eastern states, in Michigan, and especially in Arkansas, what are considered large orchards are numerous. While all are earning money for their owners, none is as profitable as it would be if divided up into smaller tracts.

The progress in apple culture has reduced it to such a science that the personal care required of an orchardist does not permit of an extensive one. The most successful orchards nowadays are undoubtedly the

small ones. True, there are great orchards in many of the apple sections of the country which are every year paying their owners big profits. But were any of these orchards divided up, and in the hands of a number of capable growers, the returns from it would be greater. Every year thousands of barrels of apples go to waste in these big orchards because of the lack of proper care during the growing season, and because of the inability of the owner to properly handle and market such a large crop.

L. N. Polk of Bartow, Fla., has purchased 90 acres of land for nursery purposes at Beeville, Tex.

The provision in paragraph 252, tariff act of 1897, was held, according to a recent treasury decision, to cover sciadopytis, taxus, and thuya, which were evergreen trees produced from seed, and the provision in the same paragraph for briar rose was held to include Rosa rubrifolia, a purple-leaved variety of the common dog rose. These holdings were in accordance with the importers' contentions.—"American Florist."

Axel S. Setterberg is the active spirit of the Setterberg Landscape & Nursery Company, which has opened headquarters in the Monadnock Building, Chicago. A nursery office will be maintained at 4488 Perry avenue.

G. D. McKisson, proprietor of the Fairmont, Minn., Nurseries, has purchased 40 acres of land adjoining his present nursery.

F. D. Green, president of the F. Green Company of Perry, O., has purchased a large tract of land which he will convert into a nursery for the growing of fruit and ornamental trees at Farmville, Va.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES

By HARRIET R. PEACHEY

Did you ever plan and work hard for months and years to accomplish some great purpose and stand at last on the hill-top and look back the road—a rough road—at all your mistakes and discouragements and triumphs and feel the flush of victory mount to your cheeks as you swell with pride and bound with joy? If so you know how success feels; if not you cannot comprehend the meaning of the word success. If we plant a tree, how we watch for it to send out its first leaves in the springtime. If it be simply an ornamental tree, we have not long to watch, but if we plant an ornamental fruit tree, and there are many, we have something to watch and study the whole season; in fact, something more each season, for the tree is bound to produce more plentifully each succeeding year. Here we get that feeling of success, for we have accomplished something.

Those who do not make home grounds beautiful are somewhat inferior. Some beautiful things tax the pockets, even of the rich, rather sorely, but as a general rule, beauty is free or within the reach of all. The diamond is costly, and fortunate are those who possess but a solitary gem; yet the dew-drop glistening in the morning sun is more beautiful, free to all, and is supplied by Nature with a hand so lavish as to make the landscape sparkle with beauty and glow with gladness.

Ornamental trees are beautiful, but ornamental fruit trees are more beautiful. We may not grow Purple Leaf Beach, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Russian Mulberry, American Elm, Sugar or Rock Maple, Catalpa, Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, Cut Leaved Maple, Horse Chestnut, White Birch, Golden Willow, or Linden or Basswood, perhaps because the spot where we desire to plant it is not suitable. We all can get Apples, Pears, Cherries, Crab-apples, Plums and many other kinds of fruit trees that are decidedly ornamental, and can pity the man next door, with his trees bare of anything to tempt the appetite, while we sit on our veranda and eat of the pretty fruit gathered from the neat little tree, which is also shading the veranda from the heat of the noonday sun. And think, too, how that neighbor is compelled to use fruit purchased from the store, perhaps picked before ripening, and allowed to stand and become either tough and wizened, or decayed. It is well if we have a small lawn, with but room for a few trees to plant fruit trees along with the ornamental.

We all know that good fresh fruits have value in addition to their nutritive properties. They contain salt, acids and other solids which are believed by physiologists to have a beneficial effect on the system, and doubtless very often they stimulate the appetite for other food. Another point—and one entirely apart from food value—should not be overlooked. Fruits add very materially to the attractiveness of the diet. It is not easy to estimate their value from this standpoint, since often the appearance of food has a value which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. What then shall we plant in addition to ornamental trees?

Apples.—The pretty Maiden Blush, with

fruit a whitish yellow, and a carmine cheek, or the pale yellow Harvest, or the Red Astrachan, large and of crimson hue. The apple tree will need more space than any other kind of fruit tree, unless it be some varieties of the cherry, and will make a fine shade tree, and who can say aught of the fragrance and beauty of the apple blossom. Some will say that in ripening time the fruit will fall and be a nuisance on the lawn. Well it would be pretty hard work to rake up the dropped fruit each morning, but think of the many uses to which those apples can be put, and the drudgery of the labor will be lifted.

Pears.—The pear tree requires very little space, it has a pretty little blossom, and the fruit with its straw colors, many of them with red cheeks, and dotted with brown dots. How they blush as they turn their cheeks next the sun. Pear trees are vigorous, and have unusually healthy foliage. The Seneca is said to be the most handsome. Kieffer's Hybrid, an offspring of the Sand Pear and Bartlett, is a very ornamental variety, owing to beautiful foliage. The fruit hangs on well and is not liable to be blown off, and it is a good pear to keep. There are some varieties of dwarf pear trees, which make excellent trees for hedge rows. The Duchess is one. It has a vigorous and healthy growth, and bears uniformly heavy crops of large and attractive fruit.

Plums.—There is big money in plum-growing, there being perhaps as much profit in plums as any of the fruits. Plum trees will come into bearing in three or four years, and will produce from one to five bushels per tree. Of the best varieties there are the Burbank, Wickson, De Soto, Lombard, Bradshaw and others. The Burbank is unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as great hardiness of the tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. The Niagara is a fine variety for home use.

Quinces.—The quince could be judiciously grown for its beauty alone. Nothing could be more attractive than a bush or tree of quinces in fruit or in blossom. The fruit remains on the tree a long time after coloring, before ripe enough to gather, hence being desirable for that reason, as an ornament. Choice fruit of the quince will always command a high price.

Cherries.—There are few trees more attractive than the cherry, on account of its beautiful foliage, its attractive blossoms. It is one of the most ornamental of fruit trees, and very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are wanted. It is more often planted upon the lawn of the village and city, as well as the farm lawn, than other fruit trees. Some of the best varieties are the Early Richmond, English Morello, Rocky Mountain, Montmorency, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Windsor, Wragg, Napoleon and Compass.

Peaches.—These are without doubt the most tempting and luscious of all northern fruits. Their colors, creamy white and pale yellow with deep blush. Some good kinds are: Elberta, with fruit very large, flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich and splendidly flavored. Champion, very large

white freestone, with red cheek; considered frost proof. Alexander, red and white, semi-cling. Crawford's Late, fruit large, skin yellow or greenish-yellow with dull red cheek. Crosby, a freestone of medium size and of beautiful color. A new variety of peach is said to be all red. Peach tree blossoms are beautiful beyond description.

Crab Apples.—This fruit is good. The General Grant, a red and yellow. Hyslop, very dark, brilliant red. Transcendent, an early variety, large, red and yellow. Whitney, splashed and striped with carmine.

Apricots.—Find a "cozy" corner for a Russian apricot. The fruit in size is between a plum and a peach; color yellow with blushed cheeks, quite a hardy variety.

Currants.—A few currant bushes will take up very little space, and will yield an abundance of fruit. Worms are very apt to get on the currant bushes, but they are easily put out of the way, by applying white hellebore with sprayer or whisk-broom. Some of the choice varieties are the Victoria, North Star, Red Dutch, Pomona, Fay's Prolific, Silver Mine, in the red. Of the best varieties of the black there are Black Champion and Lee's Prolific. White Grape and White Dutch lead in the white varieties. There is the Tree Currant, which can be furnished in any of the three colors. They make sturdy little trees and bear heavily, keeping the fruit up from the ground away from the chickens, if you happen to have chickens. Nothing can be prettier than a row of well-kept tree currants.

Grapes.—There are many ways in which good use can be made of the grapevine. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, and besides being pretty and useful, will each year bear large clusters of luscious fruit. Niagara, Concord, Worden, Brighton, Delaware and many others will warrant recommendation.

In conclusion let me mention the Buffalo Berry. The fruit resembles small currants, but is of richer taste and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. It is a tree-like shrub, worth cultivation for ornamental purposes alone.

What then shall we plant on our lawns? A so-called ornamental tree, a one color tree, with nothing but green leaves to recommend it, or a fruit tree, which from early spring until late fall will each day unfold something new in appearance, and be a substantial benefit in other ways.

The lover of good fresh fruit needs none of these arguments, especially if he has been purchasing the poor, wormy, half-ripe fruit from the fruit stands. Need I say more? Yes. Purchase a fruit tree for that vacant corner and be happy and your happiness will be assured if you buy your tree from some reliable nurseryman who will give you more good advice in five minutes than many horticultural writers can give in volumes of books.

Highland Strawberry Plants At a Bargain

We expected a great demand and prepared for it. Catalogue free. Strawberry and Asparagus.

LAKE VIEW NURSERY, Box 134, Pay Sippi, Wis.

American Fruits Monthly Guide for Nurserymen

CARDS like the ones printed on page 21 will cost Five Dollars a year, half to be paid upon the first insertion and half at the end of six months. Advertisers whose bills amount to ten dollars or more a year may have card without additional charge. Advertisers and others who wish cards must prepare copy for the same, the editor of American Fruits reserving the right to cut out words should the card run over one-half inch in space. As an inducement for sending in correct information for the next pocket directory a card will be printed on this page one time without charge.

On this page we are printing criticisms of our new directory. We could take up a page with explanations but will content ourselves by saying that our method of procedure in obtaining names for the directory was along the lines suggested in the letter from Smith Brothers of Concord Ga. Those who have directories are requested to read the following communications and note the corrections. The changes can easily be made in your directory.

We wish to thank our friends for their criticisms and say that in order to facilitate matters we will insert free of charge in one issue only a card similar to those found on another page in this Journal under the head of Monthly Directory. This card will appear in the next pocket directory. The object in printing this card in one issue without charge is to give all an opportunity to see that it is correct before it goes into the pocket directory to be issued later. That there may be no misunderstanding let us repeat that these cards will be inserted free of charge in ONLY ONE ISSUE of American Fruits. If a nurseryman wishes to have his card appear in each issue for a year it will cost him \$5, half of this amount to be paid upon the first insertion of the advertisement and the other half at the end of six months. Regular advertisers may have a card in this directory without charge providing their advertising bill amounts to more than ten dollars for the year.

Why don't you send on particulars for a card, and have it inserted in one issue? We feel confident that you will send us an order to have it run the entire year. Besides you are putting yourself correctly before the nurserymen who read American Fruits and will be represented in the next pocket directory. Use blank found elsewhere.

Concord, Ga., March 4, 1909.

American Fruits Pub. Co., 16 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Your directory, dated February, 1909, to hand and examined and as requested we will criticize it. About half the names on your list for Georgia are not nurserymen. Most of them have in years past been nurserymen, but some are dead, some out of business and others were never in it, other than to have a patch of June budded peach in the back yard.

This directory will do harm to the nursery business, because each name in it will be placed on the mailing list of every cheap concern and wholesale prices will thus go into the hands of hundreds of people who are not entitled to them.

If you want to get out a directory of the real nurserymen, get a list of the nurseries inspected by the entomologists. Then if further particulars are wanted as to the class of goods, etc., a postal card will bring it from any man who deserves any special notice.

We have quit using directories, having never been able to get one that we thought proper to send wholesale lists to, and instead we have secured lists of the nurseries in each state through the state inspectors.

We would suggest when you revise your list you take these things in consideration. Yours truly,

Smith Bros.

Berkeley, March 2, 1909.

The American Fruits Publishing Co., 16 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Please accept thanks for the copy of the Pocket Directory which you kindly sent, and which I shall be glad to call to the attention of my class and of visitors.

Very sincerely,

E. J. Wickson.

(Dean of College of Agriculture, University of California.)

Gentlemen—I received my copy of your new Directory several days ago and after looking it through am wondering if it is intended as a list or directory of those engaged in the nursery business in any branch of it, or of farmers and market gardeners or small fruit growers everywhere.

All of the names appearing on pages 37 and 39, whose address is Quincy, Ill. I am personally acquainted with each and every one of them and the only nurserymen in the entire list are L. H. Frese and Gustave Klarnier. The balance

are all farmers and market gardeners, whose specialty is the growing of cabbage, turnips, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., and not a single one of them is entitled to receive nurserymen's wholesale trade lists, as will probably be the case now when the directory is used by real nurserymen.

Probably other nurserymen located elsewhere can also give you a similar list of the names who are not nurserymen or in any way connected with the business.

Gentlemen—Your directory received. We notice that you have several concerns listed in your directory that should not be, as they have gone out of business. We inclose here a correct list of the nurserymen of Winchester, Tenn., to-wit: Cedar Hill Nursery Co., Tenn. Wholesale Nyrms., Commercial Nursery Co., Southern Nursery Co., Glen Cliff Nursery, Joe Shadow Nursery Co. The above is a correct list of the actual nurserymen of Winchester, Tenn.

Copy of Directory at hand, for which accept my sincere thanks. It certainly fills a real need in the business.

I venture to make a few friendly suggestions for the next edition:

1. That the front cover and title page indicate of what the book is a directory.

2. That at the top of each page the name of State, or State Continued, be given. With as many as 15 pages given to individual states it is some trouble to tell at once what state one opens to.

3. That the name of the town be printed in small bold faced caps, once only, on left of page, and each nursery in that town start with d'tto marks. If list runs over to next page the name be repeated and "continued" added. This will save a good deal of typesetting and at the same time catch the eye much quicker.

4. That names in the town be arranged absolutely by alphabetical order and that the surname be printed first. This will help in quick and accurate reference and serve to prevent such repetitions as have occurred in the present volume.

It seems to me your "Key" might also be improved. Consider this in the light of the use to be made of the Directory. The wholesaler will naturally value it as a help to his mailing list and to him the source of supply will be of most importance. If a man only sells what he grows he isn't in the market to buy, of course, and circulars and postage are wasted on him. Hence if "G" indicated grower and "B" buyer it would help the wholesaler.

The buyer will value the directory as furnishing a list of those who can supply his needs and he wants most of all to know those catering to the "trade," and the lines of their specialties. Every retailer has "wholesale" prices based on quantity, but only a few retailers care to make "trade" prices. So it seems to me it is of more importance to indicate the distinction between "wholesale" and "trade" than between "retail" and "wholesale."

How would this system go:

G—Grower of nursery stock.

B—Buyer of nursery stock.

Letters before hyphen (-) indicate sources of supply. Letters following hyphen (-) indicate means of disposal.

R—Retail nursery stock.

W—Wholesale nursery stock.

T—Supplies trade with nursery stock.

Letters following colon (:) indicate collateral lines of trade:

F—Florist.

S—Seedsman.

L—Landscape dept.

Example:

NEW YORK.

DANSVILLE (Cont.)

Burke, John M., general. G-T

CONNECTICUT (Cont.)

NEW CANAAN.

Hoyt's Sons, Stephen, general. GB-RWT

A few errors I have noted:

Page 17—G. E. Talbot is only a florist and name ought not to be in.

J. H. Bowditch, Pomfret, has a fine nursery, not in list; growing only fine ornamentals, no fruit. Bowditch is a landscape architect in Boston and grows his stock in Pomfret, but retails in vicinity of nursery.

Barnes Bros., add "W."

Also to Burr on page 16.

Page 62 add "W" to Franklin Davis.

Page 64 James H. Bowditch misspelled.

Page 64—N. F. McCarthy & Co. are simply auctioneers of horticultural stock.

Page 65—Add "W" to Continental Nurseries.

Page 66—Add "W" to M. B. White.

Page 91—Foster & Griffith in twice.

Page 92—Wyatt Bros. in twice.

Page 96—A. Koller in twice.

Page 97—American Nur. Co. is a small "trust" handling the Bloodgood Nursery of Flushing and the F. & F. of Springfield, N. J., and should be lettered NDRWT.

Page 98—Chase Bros., add "W."

Page 99—Omitted, H. E. Hooker Co., Rochester. NRW

Page 99—Allen L. Wood add "W."

Page 126—Omitted, Meehan & Sons, Doescher. NW(Trade)

Page 128—Rakestraw & Pyle, add "W."

Page 132—W. A. Varick and the Newport Nursery Co. are the same.

Page 132—S. J. Reuter is only a wholesale florist. Ought not to be in.

Page 132—Whipple Bros. are not nurserymen unless they have begun within a very short time, which I doubt.

Page 147—I doubt if Stanton E. Hitchcock and Arthur R. Welk are in nursery business at Newport.

Page 55—Charles Black, Hightstown, misspelled.

Page 55—H. T. Jones, add "W."

Dayton, Ohio, March 4, 1909.

Gentlemen—We received your pocket directory. I see you have me in as a dealer. It should be changed (in your next directory) to read Originators and Introducers of fine peaches, as you will see by card and circular enclosed. We have our trees grown on contract here in the Miami Valley. Thanking you for the correction and wishing you success, We remain,

Yours truly,

Withoff & Bassett.

for J. M. Withoff.

Palatka, Fla., Feb. 27, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Many thanks for the Pocket Directory just received.

Yours very truly,

Bear's Pecan Nurseries,

Jas. A. Bear, proprietor,

Palatka, Florida.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, March 3, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Our address in your directory is wrong. W. N. Scarff's address is New Carlisle,

O.

Yours truly,

M. Crawford.

Dear Sirs:—We have just received the pocket directory, and can appreciate a little the amount of work you put into it; even if you are not satisfied with it, it certainly does you credit. We notice a few changes which should be made. On page 61 S. W. Cary and T. W. Carey are one and the same, and both names should be cut out, as he has dropped this business and gone into another line. We happened to know this party intimately as he resides in our home town.

On page 65 the name of O. K. Gerish should be omitted. He sold out his business two or three years ago, we think to Brown Bros., and while perhaps he retains his home there, we believe he does nothing in that line. We are wondering if quite a number of the names in the book are not names of mere retail agents working on commission for some firm. We see among the Maine names several which we think are of this class, and we believe that that class of people should be omitted from any directory such as you publish, because it is an injury to the trade in general to have them get the trade price lists. We know that when in Maine quite a few agents who never have bought a dollar's worth of goods from a wholesaler had these price lists, and used them as a club over the regular traveling agent, as well as over the firms themselves, to get lower prices to try to get the commission up to 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. We don't for a moment undertake to

tell you how to publish this directory; but we do believe that such names as we refer to are of no value in the book, and on the contrary do every nurseryman more or less damage.

We wonder if you or the committee who are in charge of legislation have noticed what they are trying to do in Rhode Island. We saw a little newspaper item about it a week or two ago, something about passing a law compelling firms to take out a bond, and to secure a license for each salesman. We don't know whether there is any prospect of the thing going through or not, and it does not interest us particularly, because we do so little business there; but probably the legislative committee would like to look into the matter a little, if there is anything to be done. We understand that in this state there will be no new legislation passed this winter on this subject.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1909.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your pocket directory and are glad to have it for filing in this office and thank you very much for the convenient and useful copy.

Yours very truly,

G. G. Atwood,

Chief, Bureau of Horticulture.

Dear Sirs—Nursery directory at hand. You are on the right track but not yet anywhere near perfection. Have not had time to look it over very much yet. But the first bad feature that strikes me is that the names of Postoffices and Nurserymen are not in alphabetical order. They need to be.

Then I notice you give Brighton as a postoffice. Unless I am badly mistaken Brighton is now served by Rochester, rural delivery.

At Fredonia, N. Y. you have Foster & Griffith repeated. The last four names at this place are not nurserymen at all but farmers who occasionally have a few berry plants and grape cuttings to spare. They better be left out. I think most likely that all starred names are of this kind. However it is very desirable to know all the regular nurseries who make a business of it and also whether they are dealers only or growers and in the latter case what they grow.

Another convenience would be to put name of state on top of every page.

Again if a party is a grower of general stock but makes a specialty of some one thing as grapevines in our case same ought to be noted.

I see you have quite a large number of starred names at Rochester. You can easily find out from the trade what those are doing.

Gentlemen—The new Directory is at hand. You are certainly to be commended for your difficult undertaking and the success you have attained. I doubt if anyone who had not tried it could realize how hard such a task would be.

You ask for correction. I see you have us down as growers. Now I meant my blank to express the fact that we deal at retail and also, to some extent at wholesale. Yours truly,

H. E. Jackman, Mgr.,

Waterloo, Ind.

Gentlemen—The "Pocket Directory" mailed to Mr. C. R. Elsea has fallen into my hands and I'm glad of it—believe it is a good thing and worthy of being pushed along. Of course, there are mistakes in it, but nurserymen can (if they will) assist you in eliminating every mistake and thus save postage and unnecessary expense to themselves.

As stated elsewhere, Mr. Elsea has retired from the business. Mr. S. M. Oyler (listed "M. Oyler") is dead and that place is out of business.

Please allow me to suggest an improvement in the directory, viz.: Place the name of the state at the head of each page. Respectfully yours,

A. L. Gossett.

Lithopolis, Ohio.

(Continued on page 21)

Established 1845

Bryant's Nurseries

*Our Spring List is Just
From the Press*

WE offer a large stock of Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple and Walnut seedlings.

All sizes of Althea, Barberry Thunbergii, Siberian Dogwood, Spirea Van Houttii, Persian and Purple Lilacs, Azaleas, Clematis, Hydrangea, Ampelopsis Veitchii, etc.

Ornamental Trees such as Elm, Linden,
Norway Maple and Carolina Poplar.

Also Cherry, Peach, Plum, Grapes,
Currants and Gooseberries.

Write for Prices

Arthur Bryant & Son

PRINCETON, ILL.

AS THE

Season for Photographic Work

APPROACHES IS THERE

Anything Special you would like a photograph of?

Any Tree, Shrub, Plant or Flower you would like taken in general or detail?

Any Idea you would like pictured out for use in an article or in your next catalogue?

Any Suggestion for a cover design or folder you would like to see?

IF SO

NOW is the time to file those wants with me so that when the opportunity presents itself I may be able to get the material—always remembering that in case the results are not entirely satisfactory there is no obligation to accept the same. The prices are by far more reasonable than for which the same class of work can be obtained elsewhere.

AS I MAKE A SPECIALTY of taking photographs for reproduction, and situated as I am in a locality unexcelled for the range and high standard of its horticultural products I can in most cases guarantee satisfactory results. At any rate, it won't cost you anything to try.

NATHAN R. GRAVES

Photographic Illustrator

413-414 Hayward Building Rochester, N. Y.



Write Us for Prices on the
Following:

California Privet
Catalpa Bungei
Weeping Mulberry
Etc.

	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	12 to 18 in.
CALIFORNIA PRIVET	35000	40000	50000
CATALPA BUNGEA —Fine straight stems, good heads	5½ ft. stems	2000	5000
TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY —Straight stems, good heads		1500	500

SHADES by the Car Load

	2½ in.	2 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	1 in.
Elm, American	300	500	1500	2000	2000	2000
Hackberry	400	600	800	1000	2000	—
Locust (Black or Yellow)	—	—	2000	3000	5000	10000
Maple (Silver or Soit)	500	800	1200	1500	3000	5000
Poplar, Carolina	—	100	200	300	1500	5000
“ Lombardy	—	200	200	100	100	300
Sycamore	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000
Willow, American Weeping	—	—	—	500	1000	1000
“ Babylonica	—	—	—	200	500	500
“ Thurlow	—	—	—	100	200	200
“ Wisconsin	—	—	—	100	200	200

ROSES Hardy Climbers, Extra Heavy—H. P.
—Fine Teas—all choice, field grown.

Correspondence Solicited

Texas Nursery Company
Sherman, Texas

MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS			MILLIONS

I GROW millions of strawberry plants of the best varieties. Undoubtedly that is why the leading nurserymen turn to me when they want orders filled and filled right.

[illegible]

W. W. Thomas

Anna, Ill.

"The Strawberry Plant Man"

MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS
MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS	MILLIONS

J. H. SKINNER & CO.

Station A, Topeka, Kans.

Spring 1909

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FLOWERING SHRUBS

Elm and Maple Seedlings, 1 Year

A few one-year Seedlings of American
Sweet Chestnut
Horse Chestnut, Kentucky Coffee Tree

Japan Walnuts

WILL MAKE ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON

600—3 to 4 feet
900—2 to 3 feet
2000—1 to 2 feet

CHARLES DÉTRICHÉ, SR., ANGERS, FRANCE

Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings,
Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Con-
ifers for Nursery Planting

A NEW PRICE LIST FOR 1908-9 has just
been prepared and copies or other information may
be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole repre-
sentative for the United States and Canada.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York

W. T. HOOD & CO. Old Dominion Nurseries

Richmond, Va.

Specialties for Fall 1908 and Spring 1909

Japan Pear Seedlings.
California Privet—Fine plants, special
prices in carload lots.
Cherry—1 year none better.
Std. Pears, 2 yr. most all varieties.
Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 yr., Angouleme.
Quince, 2 yr., Champion, Orange,
Meeches and Reas—exceptionally fine lot.
Japan Walnuts, 2 to 3 ft. to 5 to 7 ft.
—extra good.

And general line of nursery stock.

Correspondence solicited.

Interesting to Nurseryman - Dealer - Seedsman

Selling

Field Grown Roses, Shrubs, Iris,
Cannas, Phlox, Paeonies.

Tea's, H. T's., H. P's., Mosses, Rugosas,
Climbers and Ramblers—Thirty types in all.

Greatest assortment,
Biggest MONEY value,
QUALITY the best.

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100,000 Carolina Poplar Cuttings

BEST WE EVER FURNISHED

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seedlings including Black Thorn, American Persim-
mon, Sweet Gum, Magnolias, White Flowering
Dogwoods, Box Elder, etc. Send for trade list.

Forest Nursery Co. McMinnville, Tenn.

DIRECTORY—Continued from Page 18

Corrections

Page 37-39—Strike out all names under Quincy with exception of Gustave Klarner and L. H. Freese.

Page 41—Strike out name of Parsons & Sons.

Page 92—Strike off name of C. W. Mulford.

Page 93—Strike off names of Isaac Johnson and William Palmer, the correct address of latter being Rexford Flats, N. Y.

Page 138—Strike off all names except Cedar Hill Nursery Co., Tenn. Wholesale Nursery Co., Commercial Nursery Co., Southern Nursery Co., Glen Cliff Nursery and Joe Shadow Nursery Co.

Page 132—W. A. Vanleck and Newport Nursery Co., are the same. One circular will answer. Strike off names of S. J. Reuter and Whipple Brothers.

Page 147—Strike off name of Stanton E. Hitchcock and Arthur R. Wells.

Page 17—G. E. Talbot is a florist.

Page 64—James H. Bowditch. (Correct spelling).

Page 109—J. M. Withoft should read Withoft & Bassett, introducers and originators of fine peaches.

Page 109—M. Crawford & Co., should read Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Page 114—W. N. Scarff should read New Carlisle instead of New Castle.

Page 61—S. W. Carey and T. W. Carey one and the same.

Page 65—Strike off name of O. K. Gerish.

Page 48—Strike off names of C. H. Filkins and George Phillips. H. E. Carter, Brooklyn, In., controls these interests.

Page 41—Strike off name of W. J. Ward.

Page 44—Willard Fullhart & Co., correct reading.

Page 45—Strike off name of B. F. Mason. Also T. B. Norris.

Page 112—C. R. Elsea has retired from business. Mail should be addressed A. L. Gossett. Strike off name of M. Oyer.

Page 148—D. O. Muchmore should read D. O. Munson.

Page 83—Strike out names of H. W. Hinds, John H. King, L. R. Hansen, G. L. Dibble, G. Keoth, M. E. MacDougal, F. L. Cook, Valley Spring Nursery Co., G. S. Schwartz, S. M. Halstead. These men are reported as agents: Esquire Kelley, T. I. Patten and Truman L. Patton.

Page 83—Strike off names of Roberts & Barker, Auburn; P. L. Bower, W. H. Bruning, George B. Galbraith (Galbraith Nurseries correct). J. A. Gage has removed to Fairbury. Add name of Richardson Brothers, Fairbury.

Page 84—Strike off names of D. D. Thiesen, Reynolds Nursery Co., W. R. Harris & Co., A. C. Marshall.

Page 76—Strike off name of John Zeller.

Page 87—Strike off name of C. W. Graham.

Page 101—Strike off name of F. M. Jones. Add name of Adam Engert, Webster.

Page 18—Strike off names of Henry C. Walker, Corderey Brothers, F. M. Soper, J. T. Shallcross, William Corse & Sons, William R. Phillips, J. R. Johnson, A. N. Brown, J. W. C. Pullen, F. J. Slaymaker & Son; David Rodney should be David Rodway, J. E. Carter should be Mrs. J. E. Carter.

Page 88—Strike off name of J. E. Allard.

Page 97—Strike off name of H. E. Matthews.

Page 91—Strike off name of Martin Meyer.

Page 93—Add name of C. E. Cornell, dealer.

Page 97—Strike off name of H. C. Langwell.

Page 88—L. Nubeck handles only ornamental stock with florist business.

Page 91—Strike off name of S. J. Wells & Son.

Page 87—Strike off name of T. C. Willmarth.

Page 94—Strike off name of H. T. Henderson.

Page 93—Strike off name of James L. Pratt.

Page 100—Strike off name of Ashpole Nur. Co.

Page 97—George L. Deady is a grower and dealer.

Page 97—Strike off name of George L. Gleavy.

Page 94—Valentine Burgevin's Sons, cut flowers and blooming plants only. Sands Haviland, propagator of currant bushes and peach trees. C. G. Velle & Son deal in nursery stock. John W. Bingham carries ornamentals and deals in nursery stock. J. A. Hepworth, propagator of currant bushes.

Page 95—E. W. Barnes & Son succeed W. D. Barnes & Son and are fruit growers.

Page 87—F. R. Townsend out of business.

Page 100—Strike off T. W. Bowman & Son.

Page 92—Strike off name of E. L. Colvin, S. S. Crissey and N. Metzler.

Page 94—Address of R. P. Jeffery & Son should be Bellmore.

Page 90—Strike off C. H. Sanford and William H. Reilly.

Page 127—C. A. & J. E. Stoner should read C. A. Stoner only. J. E. Stoner runs nursery at Westminster, Maryland. Mr. C. A. Stoner is proprietor of the Battlefield Nurseries and should be addressed at Gettysburg, Pa.

Pages 16 and 17—Strike off names of F. L. Perry, E. A. Atwater & Son, A. F. Norton, George E. Talbot, E. S. Bonell, Charles S. Mason, H. E. & G. A. Rilkes, S. Perry Beers, J. W. Pollard, George E. Dainton, A. N. Pierson, E. J. Taylor, J. J. Williams, Connecticut Valley Orchard Co.

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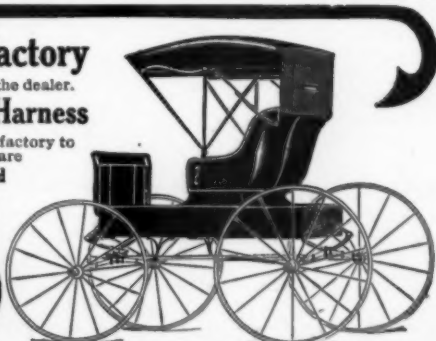
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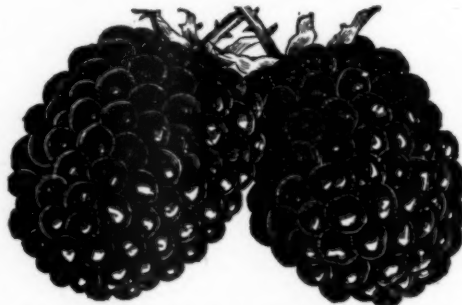
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In Large Quantities as Usual

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Two Year Cherry, 1 in. up XX Fancy
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" " " 1 1/2 to 2 in.

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Cherry Buds furnished on short notice any quantity

General line of other Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Shade Trees, Weeping Trees, & etc.

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Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.

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A good supply of standard sorts

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Fredonia grown and up to grade, good, clean stock

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Also nice lot 2 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

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Wholesale and retail.

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- Billyeu's Late—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 800; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 700; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 300; 1 to 2 ft., 200.
- Chair's Choice—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 800.
- Crawford Late—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 200; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 6,000; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., 3,000; 2 to 3 ft., 8,000.
- Carman—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 1,000; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 2,000; 2 to 3 ft., 1,000; 1 to 2 ft., 1,000.
- Crawford Early—9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 500; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 500; 3 to 4 ft., 300; 2 to 3 ft., 100; 1 to 2 ft., 400.
- Crosby—2 to 3 ft., 300; 1 to 2 ft., 500.
- Engle's Mammoth—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 100; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 200; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 200; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 130; 2 to 3 ft., 1,000; 1 to 2 ft., 675.
- Fox Seedling—1 to 2 ft., 200.
- Frances—9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 300; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 300; 3 to 4 ft., 100; 2 to 3 ft., 300; 1 to 2 ft., 200.
- Greensboro—3 to 4 ft., 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 2,500; 1 to 2 ft., 1,500.
- Early Belle—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 300; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 200; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 50; 3 to 4 ft., 100; 2 to 3 ft., 170; 1 to 2 ft., 100.
- Lemon Free—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 200; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 50; 2 to 3 ft., 50.
- Ray—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 400; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 200; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 800; 3 to 4 ft., 1,500; 2 to 3 ft., 1,200; 1 to 2 ft., 300.
- Mayflower—9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 300; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 200; 3 to 4 ft., 500; 2 to 3 ft., 300.
- W. H. Cling—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 70.
- Wilkin's Cling—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 150; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 100.
- Mt. Rose—3 to 4 ft., 300; 2 to 3 ft., 700; 1 to 2 ft., 700.
- Moore's Favorite—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 400; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 200.
- Mamie Ross—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 100; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100.
- Old Mixon Free—3 to 4 ft., 500; 2 to 3 ft., 500.
- Reeves' Favorite—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 100; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 500; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 300.
- Stephen's R. R.—1 to 2 ft., 100.
- Stump—3 to 4 ft., 400; 2 to 3 ft., 1,200; 1 to 2 ft., 800.
- R. C. Melocoton—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 50; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 50; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 50; 3 to 4 ft., 100.
- Connecticut—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 50; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 10; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 40; 3 to 4 ft., 60; 2 to 3 ft., 10.
- Salway—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 2,500; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 3,000.
- Large Early York—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 100; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 80; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 60; 3 to 4 ft., 40; 2 to 3 ft., 20.
- Eureka—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 100; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50.
- Elberta Cling—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 30; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 50; 3 to 4 ft., 70; 2 to 3 ft., 50.
- Jennie Worthen—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 30; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 80; 3 to 4 ft., 100; 2 to 3 ft., 100; 1 to 2 ft., 75.
- Chinese Cling—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 40; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 90; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 80; 3 to 4 ft., 90.
- Bokara—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40.
- Elberta—2 to 3 ft., 3,000; 1 to 2 ft., 8,000.
- Levy's Late—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 100; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 100.
- Kalamazoo—1 in., 6 to 7 ft., 200; ¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 200.
- Smock—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 600; 3 to 4 ft., 100; 1 to 2 ft., 500.
- Bray's R. R.—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 270; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100; ½ in., 4 to 5 ft., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 125.
- Waddell—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 300; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 100.
- Geary's Holden—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 800; 2 to 3 ft., 2,000; 1 to 2 ft., 300.
- Delaware—¾ in., 5 to 7 ft., 40; 9-16 in., 4 to 6 ft., 50.

PLUM TREES

- Red June—¾ in., 600; ¾ in., 3,000; ½ in., 1,200; 3 to 4 ft., 400; 2 to 3 ft., 200.
- Bradshaw—¾ in., 100; ¾ in., 180.
- Abundance—¾ in., 300; ¾ in., 200; ½ in., 800.
- Yellow Egg—¾ in., 80.
- York State Plum—¾ in., 25.
- October Purple—¾ in., 90.
- Shropshire Damson—¾ in., 1,000; ¾ in., 800; ½ in., 75; 3 to 4 ft., 80.
- Chabott—¾ in., 100.
- Burbank—¾ in., 600; ¾ in., 300.
- Wickson—¾ in., 100; ¾ in., 100; also 100 1 inch and up.

PEAR TREES

- Kieffer—1 in., 300; ¾ in., 6,000; ¾ in., 7,000; ½ in., 2,000; 3 to 4 ft., 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 500.
- Worden Seckle—¾ in., 200.
- Vermont Beauty—¾ in., 30; ¾ in., 250; ½ in., 210; 3 to 4 ft., 90.
- Seckle—11-16 in., 1,000; ¾ in., 2,100; ½ in., 600.
- Lawrence—¾ in., 180; ¾ in., 300; ½ in., 70; 2 to 4 ft., 60.
- Mannings—¾ in., 140; ½ in., 300; 3 to 4 ft., 300; 2 to 3 ft., 240.
- Le Conte—¾ in., 800; 3 to 4 ft., 1,000.
- Koontz—¾ in., 270.
- Garber—¾ in., 250; ¾ in., 800; ½ in., 500.

APPLE TREES

- Golden Beauty—¾ in., 300; ¾ in., 190; ½ in., 110. (400 1 inch).
- Ben Davis—¾ in., 2,000; 3 to 4 ft., 1,500.
- Canada Red—¾ in., 200.
- Carthage—¾ in., 100; ½ in., 60.
- Dutchess—¾ in., 400.
- Early Harvest—¾ in., 300; ½ in., 1,200.
- Early Strawberry—¾ in., 40.
- Flora Belle—¾ in., 100; ½ in., 100.
- Gravenstein—¾ in., 450.
- Grimes' Golden—3 to 4 ft., 600. (300 1 inch).
- Lankford—¾ in., 80; ½ in., 10.
- Longfield—¾ in., 30; ½ in., 20.
- Opalescent—¾ in., 75; 3 to 4 ft., 100.
- Yellow Transparent—¾ in., 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., 1,000.
- Rawles Janet—¾ in., 20; ¾ in., 500; ½ in., 500.
- Mann—¾ in., 200; ¾ in., 300.
- Nero—¾ in., 200; ¾ in., 800; ½ in., 1,000.
- Salome—¾ in., 120; ¾ in., 250.
- Roman Stem—¾ in., 300; ½ in., 260.
- Hyslop—¾ in., 100; ½ in., 100.
- Wyman's Early Red—¾ in., 100.
- Red Astrachan—¾ in., 1,000.
- Transcendent Crab—¾ in., 50; ¾ in., 600; ½ in., 600.
- Aiken Red—¾ in., 20; ½ in., 60.

CHERRY TREES

- Dyehouse—¾ in., 700; ½ in., 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., 600.
- Baldwin—¾ in., 500; 3 to 4 ft., 400.
- Ostheim—¾ in., 50; ½ in., 100.
- Early Richmond—¾ in., 500; ¾ in., 2,000; ½ in., 2,000; 3 to 4 ft., 2,000.
- Montmercy—¾ in., 500; ¾ in., 1,000; ½ in., 2,000; 3 to 4 ft., 2,000.
- Black Tartarian—¾ in., 500; ¾ in., 500; ½ in., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50.
- Napoleon—¾ in., 150.
- Schmidt—¾ in., 100; ¾ in., 100; ½ in., 100.
- Windsor—¾ in., 100; ¾ in., 200; ½ in., 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50.
- Gov. Wood—¾ in., 300.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 72,000 Auto | 700 Gandy | 25,000 Lady Thompson | 27,000 New Home | 30,000 Sample |
| 10 Beder Wood | 25,000 Gladstone | 40 Midnight | New York | 90,000 Stephen's L. Cham. |
| 50,000 Crimson Cluster | 20,000 Glen Mary | 100 Marshall | Nick Ohmer | 10,000 Tenn. Prolific |
| 40 Crescent | 40,000 Johnson's Early | 58,000 Mitchell's Early | Oak's Early | 50,000 Tighman's Fav. |
| 25,000 Dayton | 300,000 Klondike | 4,000 McKinley | Parsons | 22,000 Virginia Beauty |
| 158,000 Early Hathaway | 25,000 King Philip | 75,000 Mark Hanna | Rough Rider | 24,000 Wolverton |

MISCELLANEOUS TREES

- American Chestnut—¾ in., 1,000; ¾ in., 50; 2 in., 50; 1 ½ in., 50.
- Schwedleri Maple—4 to 5 ft., 50.
- American Horse Chestnut—4 to 5 ft., 50.
- Carolina Poplars—1 in., 300; ¾ in., 300.
- Silver Maples—¾ in., 1,000; 1 in., 500.
- Norway Maples—6 to 8 ft., 1,000.
- American Elm—1 ¼ in., 8 to 10 ft., 1,000.
- Box Elder—1 ¼ in., 8 to 10 ft., 1,000.
- California Privet—18 to 24, 5,000.
- California Privet—12 to 18, 10,000.
- Juniperus Communis (Common Juniper)—18 to 24.
- Abies Concolor (White Fir)—10 in.
- Picea Pungens (Col. Blue Spruce)—12 in.
- Picea Pungens (Col. Blue Spruce)—3 ft.
- Koster Blue Spruce—12 in.
- Koster Blue Spruce—18 to 24 in.
- Retinispora Plumosa—3 to 4 ft.
- Retinispora Plumosa—4 to 5 ft.
- Hemlock Spruce—2 to 3 ft.
- Hemlock Spruce—3 ft.
- Cupressus (Glory of Bos Korp.)—12 to 18.
- Bay Trees—Standard: 28 to 30 in. crown; 40 to 48 in. stem.
- European Horse Chestnut—4 to 5 ft.
- Laurus Cerasus (Cherry Laurel)—Standard Symmetrical Crowns, 3 to 4 ft.; Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft.
- Magnolia Soulangana—3 ft.
- Magnolia Stellata—2 to 2 ½ ft.
- Rhododendrons Catawbiense (White)—15 in. to 12 buds.
- Rhododendrons Catawbiense (Purple)—15 in., 10 to 12 buds.
- Rhododendrons Ponticum (Purple)—15 in., 10 to 15 buds.
- Azalea Mollis—15 to 20 buds, 12 in.
- Hydrangea P. G.—18 to 24 in.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of prompt orders in case you wish any part of the magnificent stock listed above. If you have not seen our 1909 catalogue write for a copy, but don't delay your order—everybody knows the quality of our stock and it will move faster than ever now that the planting season is here.

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